Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

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[VOL. 11.....14.] TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1813. [No. 48.....716.]

THE TERMS OF THE STAR,

Are *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* per annum, payable half yearly, in advance; No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for *One Dollar*, and continued weekly for *Twenty-Five Cents* per square.

NOTICE.

By virtue of an order of Caroline County Court—Will be offered at public sale on the premises, adjoining the mansion farm of Isaac Parnell, Esq. on Thursday the fifth day of August next, between the hours 2 and 4 o'clock in the evening, all the real estate of *Parnell Sylvester*, late of Caroline county, deceased, consisting of a small plantation containing about one hundred and twenty eight acres of land—on a credit of twelve and eighteen months and two years, with the payment of fifty dollars at the time of sale. A plot of the land may be seen at the time of sale—by

JOHN BOON,
JOSEPH BOON,
WILLIAM CHITTON,
WILLIAM PARROTT, & Commissioners.
SAMUEL TALBOT,

july 27——2

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold on FRIDAY, the 13th of August next, at his late residence—All the personal estate of *John Willson*, dec'd. All sums of and above 5 dollars (for which a note with approved security will be required) a credit of six months will be given: the cash must be paid at the time of sale, on all sums under 5 dollars. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, if fair, if not, the next fair day.

ELEANOR MELONY, Ex'x.

july 27——3

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Gentlemen,

At the request of a large and respectable portion of my fellow citizens I am induced again to Solicit your suffrages at the ensuing Election for delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

Your ob't. serv't.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

july 27——10

TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens,

Being encouraged by a number of my friends, I solicit your suffrages at the next election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland. Should I be amongst the favorite candidates, every endeavor shall be used to give general satisfaction.

T. SAULSBURY.

july 27——m

VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY—

Fellow-Citizens,

After knowing the result of the election in this county in October last, for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, I then did declare myself a candidate for Delegate at the ensuing election, and solicit your suffrages for the same.

JOHN BOON.

july 27——6

VOTERS OF TALBOT,

I solicit your suffrages at the next election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

DANIEL MARTIN.

june 29——m

TO THE FREEMEN OF TALBOT.

I offer myself a Candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland: should I be elected, be assured that every exertion will be used to promote the liberty and happiness of my fellow citizens.

JONATHAN SPENCER.

june 29——m

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS BANK OF BALTIMORE

July 14th, 1813.

The Stockholders of this Institution are hereby requested to meet at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 20th of September next at 10 o'clock, A. M. to take into consideration the terms proposed by a late law of the Legislature for renewing the charters of the several Banks therein mentioned.

By order of the Board—

JOHN DUER, Cashier.

july 27——8

COMMERCIAL AND FARMERS' BANK OF BALTIMORE.

July 15th, 1813.

The Stockholders in this Institution are requested to meet at the new Banking House, on MONDAY, the 13th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to determine whether they will accept, or decline, the terms offered by the late act of the Legislature, for renewing the charters of the several Banks in this State.

By order of the Board,

GEO. T DUNBAR, Cashier.

P. S. The Fredericktown Herald, and Easton Star, will insert the above once a week until the 13th of September, and forward their accounts to the Bank for payment.

july 20——8

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has for rent, a House and Lot, with a good Blacksmith's shop, for the ensuing year, in the village of Boonsborough, which is an excellent stand for a good smith.

JOHN BOON.

july 27——3

FOR SALE,

The residue of the time of service of a negro lad, now thirteen years old, bound by the orphans court, to learn the farming business, till twenty one years of age. Enquire at this office.

july 27——m

Easton Hotel.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened his

HOTEL,

at the house formerly occupied as the BANK, where he hopes to merit a continuance of the custom he was so fortunate as to receive in that elegant establishment that was lately consumed by Fire.

THOMAS HENRIX.

april 6——m

TAKE NOTICE.

The subscriber having sold out his stock of Goods on hand, to Messrs. *Stewart & Whiteley*, takes the liberty to request all those indebted to him, to call and settle their accounts immediately, either by paying the money or giving a note with security, as he intends leaving this shore in a short time—He is in hopes that the above notice will be attended to, or otherwise the accounts will be put into the hands of officers for collection, without respect to persons.

SAMUEL HOLMES.

july 27——m

NOTICE.

The subscribers take this method of informing their friends, and the public in general, that they have bought out *Samuel Holmes's* stock of GOODS—consisting of

Hardware, Ironmongery, Cuttlery, &c.

which in addition to a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce, at the same stand occupied by Samuel Holmes. The former customers of Samuel Holmes and others are requested to call and see the present proprietors, who flatter themselves that from the attention they are determined to pay to the business, they will give general satisfaction.

STEWART & WHITELEY.

july 27——m

FOR RENT FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

My late dwelling on Aurora street, in Easton, at present occupied by Mr. Peter Harris—also a two story brick house, occupied by Mr. Henry Parrott, Washington street. Likewise two farms in Caroline county.

DAVID KERR, Junior.

Easton, july 27——m

NOTICE.

The subscriber, from Easton, (where he has worked in one of the most fashionable shops on the Eastern Shore, for several years,) has commenced the

TAYLORING BUSINESS,

At Denton, in the house of Mr. Maxwell, lately occupied by Dougherty & Maddry as a carriage maker's shop, where he hopes by his unremitted attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage; and assures them that the utmost attention shall be paid to neatness and dispatch.

JOHN HUGHES.

Denton, july 20——3

CABINET TOOLS, &c. FOR SALE.

The subscriber wishing to decline the Cabinet Making business in Cambridge, will dispose of his Shop Tools, benches, &c. with the stock on hand; also the time of three valuable apprentices. Terms will be made easy, and immediate possession may be had.

ISAAC CHARLES.

Cambridge, july 20——3

CATTLE FOR SALE.

I will sell 25 or 30 head of good Cattle, low for cash.

WM. G. TILGHMAN.

Groses, july 13——m

N. B. 120 lbs. quarter blooded Merino wool for sale.

FOR RENT,

One half of Kent Fort Manor, lying in Queen Ann's county, on Kent Island, upwards of one thousand acres of land, bounded on the Eastern and Western Bays. I can venture to say there is one farm equal to any on the Island.—For terms apply to the subscriber, living near the premises.

WOOLMAN GIBSON.

july 13——6

NOTICE.

The subscriber having declined the Mercantile Business, and anxious to make payment to those to whom he is indebted, respectfully solicits those indebted to him to make immediate payment—otherwise coercive measures will be taken.

JAMES WILLSON, Jun.

Easton, july 6——6*

NOTICE.

The subscriber being desirous of bringing his mercantile concerns to a final and speedy close, earnestly solicits those who are indebted to him, in any way, to make immediate payment. He trusts that the circumstance of his late losses by the enemy will be a sufficient inducement to bring them forward, without further persuasives—coercion he hopes will not be necessary.—His stock of goods on hand, he will sell on advantageous terms.

JOHN MEREDITH.

Easton, june 22——6

CENTREVILLE ACADEMY.

The Trustees have employed masters of ability, and of the most exemplary conduct, to teach in this Institution. It is under the best discipline, and the most rigid regard paid to the morals of the pupils. The Reverend DANIEL STEPHENS is Professor of the Latin, Greek, and French languages—Mr. SIMON CANTWELL Professor of the English language, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Geography, &c. As the youth of Queen Ann's and the adjoining counties can recieve as liberal an education at this Seminary as at any other, and the funds allowed by the State enabling the trustees to fix the rate of tuition at the most moderate terms, offers every inducement to parents and guardians to give it a preference. The situation of this place is well known for its healthiness—and board may be had in private families, on very reasonable terms.

KENSEY HARRISON, Sec'ry. to the Board of Trustees.

june 29——9

TAKE NOTICE.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the orphans' court of Dorchester county—*This is to give notice*, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Henry King*, late of said county, deceased—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

AMELIA KING, adm'x. of Henry King, dec'd.

july 20——3

BOOKS

For Sale at the Star Office.

American Orator
American Preceptor
American Selections
Ash's grammatical institutes
Benvenuto Cellini
Bloomfield's poems
Brook's ark
Browne's poems
Bennett's arithmetic
Columbian orator
Clarke's introduction to making Latin
Cornelius Nepos
Criminal Recorder
Cass's journal
Christian revelation
Corry's life of Washington
Cavern of Death
Chemical pocket companion
Craig's sword exercise
Comley's grammar
——'s spelling book
Columbian do.
Death, a vision
Divine breathings
Duane's hand book for Infantry
Dilworth's arithmetic
——'s spelling book
Edinburg Encyclopædia
Elementa Linguae Graecae
Æsop's fables
Entick's dictionary
Family bible
Female friend
Fenning's spelling book
Goldsmith's natural history
——'s Rome
Greek grammar
Gough's arithmetic
Geographical dictionary
History of England
History of America
Historiæ Sacræ
Hick's Farrier
Hutton's book keeping
Harrison's grammar
Introduction to Amer orator
Johnson's dictionary
Juvenalis Delphini
Jefferson's inaugural address
Joss's arithmetic
Letter writer
Life of Franklin
Life of Paul Jones
Lowth's grammar
Maxy's laws of Maryland
Morse's geography
Modern geography
Methodist hymns
Murray's introduction
——'s English reader
——'s sequel
——'s grammar
——'s do. abridged
——'s exercise
——'s key
——'s spelling book
Nicholson's natural philosophy
Nelson's journal
Narrationes Excerptæ
O'Neil's geography
Olney Hymns
Pilgrims progress
Pleasing instructor
Philadelphia school dictionary
Pomfret's poems
Parish's geography
Pike's arithmetic
——'s key to do.
Pearce's spelling book
Robinson Crusoe
Rise and progress
Romans in Greece
Roman history
Ready reckoner
School bible
Scripture biography
Sandford and Merton
Scott's lessons
Scott's geography
Scott's Rokeby
Thinks I-to-myself
Tales of fashionable life
Thornton abbey
The World
Tho'ts on the manners of the great
Testament
Terentii Delphini
Universal restoration
Universal spelling book
Viri Romæ
Wallin's lectures
Weems's Washington
Washington's farewell address
Webster's spelling book
Westminster do.

CHAP BOOKS.

Academy of Compliments
Adventures of captain Boyle
American Jester
Arabian night's entertainment
Black Castle
Conquest of Peru
Cheapside apprentice
Clarissa
Clarissa Dormer
Children's friend
Champions of Christendom
Death of Abel
Dream book
Dream dictionary
Economy of human life
Essay on Man
Father's Legacy
Fenelon's life
Franklin's life
Franklin's works
Fair Rosamond
Funny companion
False stories corrected
George Buchanan
Gulliver revived
Goldfinch
Heart's-ease
History of M. Martin
History of witches
Hocus Pocus
Irish jest & song book
Jack & his 11 brothers
Joseph & his brethren
Luther & Calvin
Look ere you leap
Life of lord Nelson
Life of John Wilmot
Letter-writer
Lazy Lawrence
The gipsy girl
Little rambler
Memoirs of Washington
Murder will out
Maid of Lochlin
Musical banquet
Merry Songster
Musical miscellany
Narrative pieces
Narratives of ship wrecks
Nightingale
Putnam's life
Pamela
Principles of politeness
Prompter
Peasant's repast
Poems for children
Russell's sermons
Robinson Crusoe
Roderick Random
Sicilian Pirate
Sailor's daughter
Sir Charles Grandison
7 wonders of the world
7 wise masters of Rome
7 wise mistresses do.
Stephen Boroughs
Sinbad
Songster's museum
Twelve Cæsars
Twelve Patriarchs
Two shoe makers
Two boys
The Nursery
The Pullet
True stories related
Valentine & Orson
Way to wealth
Wealthy farmers
Widow of the village
Zelia in the desert

WITH A GREAT VARIETY OF

TOY BOOKS,

july 13——

NOTICE.

On application to me in writing, as one of the associate judges of the second judicial district of Maryland, by *Thomas Welch*, of Talbot county, in the recess of Talbot county court, praying the benefit of the act of assembly passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Thomas Welch is in actual confinement for debt only—I do hereby order that the body of the said Thomas Welch be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before Talbot county court on the first Saturday of November term next, to answer such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors, and also to deliver up his property to a trustee for the benefit of his creditors: and I do further order, that the said Thomas Welch give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star, once every two weeks, for the space of three months successively, before the said first Saturday in the said November term, before Talbot county court on the first Saturday in November term next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit. Given under my hand, this ninth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

LEMUEL PURNELL.

True copy. Test—

J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

july 20—1e2w3m: 120:a3,17,31:s14,28:o12,26.

At a meeting of a number of citizens of the 21st regimental district, held at Rock Hall on Monday, 28th of June, agreeably to previous notice for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of the 37th anniversary of the independence of the United States.

It was agreed that a dinner be prepared at Rock Hall Cross Roads, the place of the late encampment of the troops during the time the enemy's squadron lay off Swan Point.

Col. Philip Reed was unanimously appointed president of the day, assisted by Maj. William Wickes and Capt. Robert Hodges.

Capt. Michael Miller was appointed to read the Declaration of Independence.

Capt. Michael Miller, Capt. Robert Hodges, Messrs. S. Wickes, Merrit Miller, Richard Ricaud, jun. Joseph Price, Richard Spencer, jun. were appointed a committee of arrangements.

Maj. William Wickes, Maj. Thomas Carvill, Capt. Robert Hodges, Capt. Thomas Harris, Capt. Michael Miller, Messrs. Peregrine Ringgold, William Crane, were appointed a committee of toasts.

After dinner the following toasts were drank:

1. The day we celebrate: may each succeeding anniversary produce increased happiness to the American people.

2. The United States of America: may we remember the admonition of a beloved citizen who was first in peace, foremost in war, and engraved on the hearts of his countrymen, that, united we stand, divided we fall.

3. Washington: the man whose memory will be adored while liberty shall have votaries, and to whose name the fairest page of faithful history shall be consecrated.

4. James Madison, President of the U. States.

5. Elbridge Gerry, Vice-President of the U. States.

6. The Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States.

7. The memory of George Clinton, late Vice President of the U. States, the patriot soldier and practical statesman: his memory will be long held in grateful remembrance by his grateful country.—Soft sigh the winds of Heaven o'er his grave.

8. The State of Maryland.

9. His Excellency Levin Winder, Governor of Maryland, and the Executive Council.

10. The Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Maryland.

11. The war: it is an evil thing, but since the die is cast, let us cordially unite in such measures as will accelerate an honorable peace.

12. The mediation of Russia: may it terminate in dispensing the blessings of peace to our country.

13. The heroes who have fallen in defence of our country: may that voice which called Montgomery, Mercer, Warren, and an host of other heroes into the field, be ever implicitly obeyed, when directed to an American breast.

14. Liberty of the Press, and toleration of religion: sure pledges of a true enlightened and virtuous people.

15. The Army and Navy of the U. States: may the former imitate the example set them by the latter.

16. The memory of James Lawrence, the officers and crew of Chesapeake: they have not tarnished, but painted in vivid colours, the American flag.

17. Agriculture and commerce: may they be speedily restored, and manufactures duly encouraged.

18. The American Fair: our best companions in peace, our greatest care in war—may they reward those only with their smiles, who are willing to defend their rights.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Mr. Matthew Dean, (an old soldier). May the free born sons of America not depend upon toast drinking to fight their battles, but shoulder their firelocks and march with bravery to meet the enemy, as did the heroes of '76.

By Mr. John Bratspies. The volunteers of America—taught to dress by Banker's drill, to march by Saratoga, to feel by the banks of Trenton, charge bayonet by the Cowpens, and take aim at our enemies in Canada.

By Mr. John Hanflick, jun. May the spirit that actuated our patriotic sires during our glorious revolution, stimulate their sons in the present contest, and may every American be prepared to offer up his life upon the altar of his country.

By Richard Ricaud, jun. May party warfare at this momentous crisis be extinguished, and every American heart palpitate with the patriotism of '76.

By the President of the day. The committee of arrangements: they are entitled to our thanks for their assiduity in preparing and arranging the entertainment of the day, and for their marked and polite attention to the company.

After the president and vice-president had withdrawn—

By Mr. Peregrine Ringgold. The President of the day—let us thank him for his services as our leader on the 15th of April last.

By Mr. Michael Miller. The Vice-Presidents of the day—We thank them for their attention on the 15th of April last, as well as the present time.

EXTRACT—DATED

"*Fort George, Upper Canada, July 9th.*

"The purport of this letter is sufficient to harrow the feelings, I was going to say, of the Boston jurors; but certainly will those of any class of human beings who are possessed of the feelings of men.

"Yesterday, about 12 o'clock, P. M. an attack was made on two of our pickets, by a force of British and Indians. A small detachment of 30 men, were immediately ordered, under the command of the Adjutant of the 15th reg't. to proceed to the support of the pickets, while a large body was preparing to follow under Major Malcom. The bravery of the young gentleman who commanded the first party, led him on to penetrate into a thick wood, where the British and Indians lay in far superior force; consequently, after a short but gallant struggle, his party was defeated, only 3 having made their escape—13 were killed, or after being wounded were barbarously murdered in the following shocking manner:—First—their *privates cut off and thrown in their faces—and then their ribs on the left side cut open with a tomahawk, and their hearts torn out!* They were then scalped and mangled in the most awful manner—some with their throats stuck with a knife.—One poor unfortunate being survived until this morning—he had been slightly wounded in the head—and was, after being taken struck on the head with a tomahawk, and stuck in the throat with a knife, & otherwise mangled. You could take hold of the hair of his head and move his whole scull—he died in excruciating agony, and was buried by us this morning with the honors of war. The residue of the party were either made prisoners, or afterwards murdered—the Adjutant was wounded and seen led through the woods by two Indians. We succeeded in repelling the enemy with considerable loss—but as they had waggons preparing to convey their killed and wounded, we are not able to know their loss.

"Two of the five men who made their escape, were first made prisoners, & stated to the British, *who were painted as Indians, with streaks of red and green round their eyes*) that they were glad they were taken, and were going to desert the first opportunity; and carried on the plan so well, they were suffered to remain in a house, while those who took them ran out to fire at some of our dragoon—they took that opportunity and made their escape, tho' considerable annoyed by dogs. The above is a statement of facts—I shall make no comments.

"We are here entrenched—the British are endeavoring to raise a large body of militia, which they have no doubt succeeded in, as they pay no respect to our paroles—and are reinforced by a large body of Indians—their regular force is not much increased—I presume from every account, one have from 1500 to 1800 regulars, about 400 Indians—militia, we cannot form an estimate of their number—but as we are situated we should be able to repel 5,000 opponents. I presume nothing will be done on our part, until our fleet decides the mastery of the Lakes.

"I have broken open this letter for the purpose of stating that the body (as is supposed) of Lieutenant Eldridge, the Adjutant of the 15th, has been brought in this moment, *naked*, and mangled in the manner mentioned of the others."

Aurora.

BUFFALOE GAZETTE, EXTRA.

Tuesday evening, July 13.

The Editor of the Gazette with pleasure announces to the public, that he has just received a communication from Fort Niagara, stating that Maj. Cyrenis Chapin and his company, have safely arrived at that post. It appears that a British guard under command of a Lieut. were taking Chapin's Corps to Kingston in boats; that the Major conceived a plan of escaping by rising upon the guard & making them prisoners, which was most gallantly executed, probably in the afternoon of yesterday. The Maj. arrived at Niagara this morning, after rowing desperately all night, and fortunately escaping some of the enemy's boats which gave him chase.

We have no further particulars. The Maj and his company may be shortly expected home; when we hope to obtain a satisfactory account of the action at the Beaver Dam and much other interesting matter, which shall be speedily laid before the public.

VIRGINIA AND MASSACHUSETTS.

During our glorious contest for independence, Massachusetts and Virginia were the two most prominent States in the Union. They were emphatically designated as "the two eyes of the Union," and the main pillars on which the revolution was founded. The choicest spirit of those days, both in the cabinet and the field, were from these states. Washington, Warren and Putnam, Samuel and John Adams, Hancock, Lee, Patrick Henry, Franklin, Jefferson, James Otis, and a host of other warriors, whose names irradiate the page of American history, and will be handed down to the latest posterity, originated from Massachusetts and Virginia—In '75, *Massachusetts* was singled out as the object of British vengeance. In 1813, *Virginia* is the victim. In '75, when *Boston* was threatened with *starvation*, the generous Virginians flew to our relief; *their wheat and their corn* averted the intended vengeance of the British, and revived our drooping spirits. And will *Bostonians* in 1813, when the ports of Virginia are blockaded by the same cruel foe; when her towns are sacked, her citizens murdered, and her amiable females exposed to violence; will they, we ask, at the instigation of the British faction, look on with frigid indifference? Altho' Virginia has been "tented to the quick" by the abuse of this faction, still does she speak to Massachusetts in the language of affection; still does she call upon her in friendly accents to unite in the great cause of our common country.

Chronicle.

COURT MARTIAL.

On the 10th of June, 1813, *Simeon Montgomery, James Dereux, Benjamin Hall, Robert Booth, Thomas Crossing* and *James Marsh*, of the militia at Erie, were tried on the following charges:

Charge 1st—Disobedience of orders.

Charge 2d—Mutinous conduct.

Specification—In arming themselves and taking possession of the block house, swearing they would not submit but with the loss of their lives.

The members of the court martial after maturely weighing the testimony of the parties, are of opinion that the prisoners named in the indictment are guilty of the charges alledged against them; that the offence in their opinion, is of such a nature as to be destructive to armies, and disgraceful to a reg't of militia now in service at this place, sentence them to be punished as follows; First. Stoppage of one months pay, to be kept in confinement in the block house or other fit place for twelve days and nights, chained by one leg, and further to be handcuffed from 7 o'clock, P. M. until 5 o'clock, A. M. next day, and at the expiration of said term to be discharged and drummed out of camp, escorted by a sufficient guard, and as such order their sentence to be recorded, and to be published in the newspapers of the place.

MATTHEW RODGERS, President.

Test—JNO. M'CABE, Judge Advocate.

Fredericktown, July 21.

The enemy retiring.—The British squadron yesterday morning took their departure down the Potomac. They were seen as far as Blackstone's Island under full sail. We are sorry to part with them, without having evinced our *gratitude* for recent *favors*, an earnest of future *friendship*.—We cannot conjecture their destination.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber has obtained letters testamentary on the personal estate of *Charles M'Callister*, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said dec'd. are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, on or before the first day of February next ensuing; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of July, 1813.

HARRIET PALMER, Ex'trix of Charles M'Callister, dec'd.

July 27——3w

FROM THE TRENTON TRUE AMERICAN.

FAULT-FINDING.

There is no business in the world easier to learn or to practice, than *the art of finding fault*. There are so many imperfections in human nature, that errors are unavoidable—there are so many prejudices amongst mankind, that those who are really right are often thought wrong. Trifling aberrations are often magnified to heinous crimes—and laudable actions are frequently transformed into serious offences.——Every town, neighborhood and family, can bear testimony to this. Who has not seen the most faithful officers in every township accused at some time or other of neglect, partiality or corruption? Who has not heard the most useful characters in their different circles for some cause or other traduced and vilified?—Who has not observed that the most amiable members of a household are often the subject of a censure and reproach?

I have known men who were, in every relation of life, an honour to the species,—who were intelligent, industrious, frugal, provident, temperate, chaste and affectionate—who yet never enjoyed a moment's comfort in their own houses, except during the hours of sleep, and even these were shortened and disturbed by lectures at night, and brawls in the morning. The most innocent actions, the most unguarded expressions, the most unintentional omissions, or the most unavoidable accidents, would furnish their lynx-eyed spouses with occasion to exercise their tongues and exert their lungs in a manner sufficient to disturb the quiet, not only of a house, but of a whole neighborhood.

On the other hand, I have seen women, who, in all their department, were a credit to their sex,—sensible, diligent, economical, loving, discreet and virtuous—who were kept in a continual state of wretchedness by jealous, morose, irritable and whimsical husbands. With incessant efforts to please, they were always giving offence. The meals would be too early or too late. The coffee too strong or too weak. The meat too rare or to much roasted. The tea too sweet or not sweet enough. If they dressed fashionable, they were extravagant. If plain, they were not fit to be seen. In short, every action, word, & even look, would furnish a subject for finding fault, and heaping reproaches.

Just as it too often is in these domestic circles, it is now in our country.—The art of fault-finding is almost universally practised, and by many carried to an extreme length. The people of the U. States formed their own Constitution, and choose from among themselves those who administer it.——Our most wise, vigilant and faithful men are selected, to whom the management of our national concerns is entrusted. They have a deep stake in the country; and come under solemn obligations to promote its welfare. Interest, as well as duty, stimulates them to advance the public prosperity. They unquestionably do the best they can. If they sometimes err, it is no more than the best & wisest men that ever lived have done before them. What ruler, however capable, can be named, that never did an impolitic act? What child, however dutiful, that never gave cause of offence to his parents? What servant, however obedient, that always satisfied his master? Divinity alone is free from imperfection and error. To plan every thing wisely, it would be necessary to be *omniscient*—to carry these plans into effect without a risk of failure, *omnipotence* would be requisite. To superintend the operations of all their numerous officers and agents so as to see every act faithfully performed, our rulers must be *omnipresent*. But these are the attributes of JEHOVAH alone.—They belong not to mortals. They can but use the faculties they are endowed with. And if in doing the best they can, they sometimes fail, allowance ought certainly to be made for them by every man who is not perfect himself. It should be him only who is without sin that should throw the first stone. And when a measure may appear to us improper or injudicious, we ought not to condemn it rashly, till we are acquainted with the causes which produced it, and the object for which it was intended. Many right acts are thought wrong by such as have not "a view of the whole ground" upon which they are founded. "*Be not hasty to judge*," is a wise as well as holy injunction. It is as applicable to public as to private life. But it is too generally disregarded in both.—It is eminently so in the former. Our wisest Statesmen and ablest Politicians are arraigned, tried and condemned, by the most ignorant, abject & base among us, with as little ceremony as the allies of Britain use in tomahawking & scalping their prisoners. Every measure they pursue for the good of *their*, as well as *our*, country, is attacked, animadverted on, and execrated, in the most vulgar and indecent language. In 12 years, not one act of our government has been approved, by many who are endeavouring to embarrass if not to overthrow it.——During that time, scarcely an individual who was friendly to the Government, from the highest walks in public life to the most secluded in private, but has been assailed with calumny and abuse. This is carrying the spirit of *fault finding* to as high a pitch as the world ever witnessed. It begets the most tyrannical husbands and the greatest termagant wives, all hollow. What the end of it will be, is uncertain. Whether such a copious and continual flood of libellous, slanderous and scurrilous matter will undermine the administration—or overturn the government—time must determine. But one thing is certain, that those who employ such vile means to effect their purposes, prove themselves unworthy the countenance or confidence of an intelligent & virtuous people, and, indeed deserving the aversion and reprobation of every honest and candid man. The Golden Rule, *Do as you would be done by*, is as binding in politics as in any thing else; and were it adhered to by the enemies of the administration, no complaint would be made of their conduct. But they are the last men who would, if in power, submit to the treatment which they now pursue towards others.——Their Sedition Law proves this. We wish no such law for them. But we do wish they would adhere closer to truth, exercise more candor, and observe more decency in their opposition. It would redound to their honour, and to the advantage of the country.

PUBLIC HUMILIATION AND PRAYER

BY AUTHORITY.

It being a duty peculiarly incumbent in a time of public calamity and war, humbly and devoutly to acknowledge our dependence upon Almighty God, and to implore his aid and protection: therefore,

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a joint committee of both houses wait on the president of the United States and request that he recommend a day of *Public Humiliation and Prayer*, to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnity, and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of the these states, his blessing on their arms, and the speedy restoration of peace.

H. CLAY, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

E. GERRY, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

Washington July 16, 1813.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the congress of the United States, by a joint resolution of this two houses, have signified a request that a day may be recommended, to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnity, as a day of *Public Humiliation and Prayer*; and whereas in times of public calamity, such as that of the war, brought on the United States by the injustice of a foreign government, it is especially becomming that the hearts of all should be touched with the same and the eyes of all be turned to that Almighty Power, in whose hand are the welfare and the destiny of nations: I do, therefore, issue this my proclamation, recommending to all, who shall be piously disposed, to unite their hearts and voices in addressing, at one and the same time, their vows and adorations, to the great Parent & Sovereign of the universe, that they assemble on the second Thursday of September next, in their respective religious congregations to render him thanks for the many blessings he has bestowed on the people of the United States; that he has blessed them with a land capable of yielding all the necessaries and requisites of human life, with ample means for convenient exchanges with foreign countries; that he has blessed the labors employed in its cultivation and improvement, that he is now blessing the exertions to extend and establish the arts and manufactures, which will secure within ourselves supplies too important to remain dependent on the precarious policy, or the peaceable dispositions of other nations, and particularly that he has blessed the United States with a political constitution founded on the will and authority of the whole people, and guaranteeing to each individual the security, not only of his person and his property, but of those sacred rights of conscience, so essential to his present happiness, and so dear to his future hopes:—that with these expressions of devout thankfulness be joined supplications to the same Almighty power, that he would look down with compassion on our infirmities, that he would pardon our manifold transgressions, and awaken and strengthen us in all the wholesome purposes of repentance and amendment; that in this season of trial and calamity, he would preside in a particular manner, over our public councils and inspire all citizens with a love of their country, and with those fraternal affections and that mutual confidence, which have so happy a tendency to make us safe at home and respected abroad; and that as, he was graciously pleased, heretofore, to smile on our struggles against the government of the empire, of which these states then made a part, to wrest from them the rights and privileges to which they were entitled in common with every other part, and to raise them to the station of an independent and sovereign people: so he would now be pleased, in like manner, to bestow his blessings on our arms in resisting the hostile and persevering efforts of the same power, to degrade us on the ocean, the common inheritance of all, from rights and immunities, belonging and essential to the American people, as a co-equal member of the great community of independent nations; and that, inspiring our enemies with moderation, with that spirit of reasonable accommodation, which our country has continued to manifest, we may be enabled to beat our swords into plough shares, and to enjoy in peace, every man, the fruits of his honest industry, and the rewards of his enterprize.

If the public homage of a people can ever be worthy the favorable rewards of the holy and omniscient being to whom it is addressed, it must be that, in which those who join in it are guided only by their free choice by the impulse of their hearts and the dictates of their consciences; and such a spectacle must be interesting to all christian nations; as proving that religion, that gift of Heaven for the good of man, freed from all coercive edicts, from that unhallowed connexion with the powers of this world which corrupts religion into an instrument or an usurper of the policy of state, and making no appeal but to reason, to the heart and to the conscience, can spread its benign influence every where, and can attract to the divine altar those free offerings of humble supplication, thanksgiving and praise, which alone can be acceptable to him whom no hypocrisy can deceive, and no forced sacrifices propitiate.

Upon these principles, and with these views the good people of the United States are invited in conformity with the resolution aforesaid, to dedicate the day above named to the religious solemnities therein recommended.

Given at Washington, this twenty third day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

JAMES MADISON.

BRITISH ATTACK ON BLACK ROCK REPULSED.

On Sunday morning last, just before day light, cols. Bishop and Warren, with about 250 of the 41st, 46th, and king's regts. crossed the Niagara, below Squaw Island, and marched far above the Navy Yard, before any alarm was given. The detached militia at Black Rock, being surprised, retreated up the beach, and left the enemy in undisturbed possession of the village, who immediate burned the sailors' barracks and block house at the navy yard, and barracks at the batteries, dismounted and spiked 3 twelve pounders, and took away 3 field pieces and 1 twelve pounder: and also took from the beach and store house a quantity of whiskey, salt, flour, pork, &c. but to what amount is not known; while part of them were engaged in disposing of the public property, the remainder went through the village entering many houses, but we have not ascertained that they committed any outrages on private property.——Messrs. Joseph Sill, A. Standard, N. Seeley, and J. Caskay, were taken across the River. Maj. Adams at the moment of retreat dispatched an express to Buffaloe; a part of his men came to Buffaloe; the remainder left the beach & made the road leading from Buffaloe to Black Rock and took post near the road. When the express arrived at Buffaloe, capt. Cummins of the regular army with 100 infantry and dragoons marched for the Rock; perceiving, however, that the enemy was advantageously posted at the upper battery with a superior force, very prudently returned to Buffalo. Captain Bull had now collected his company, which was considerably augmented by volunteers

From the first moment of the alarm, Gen. Porter left Black Rock for Buffaloe, and was actively employed in arranging the subsequent operations and encouraging volunteers. The alarm came to the neighborhood of Maj. Miller's and Judge Granger's early, and in a short time 30 or 40 volunteers came from the Plains. About 20 or 30 Indians which were stationed at Judge Granger's came down; and all the forces formed a junction, within about a mile from the enemy; Gen. Porter with 100 detached militia under major Adams, took the left, the regulars and Buffaloe volunteers the centre, and Capt. Wm. Hull, with about 20 volunteers from the Plains, and 30 Indians under Farmer's Brother, formed the right.

It was expected that the enemy had posted 2 field pieces at the barracks to rake the road; and it being, therefore, imprudent to advance the centre until the enemy were forced from their position, the right and left moved on the enemy's flanks; the left commenced the attack which was quickly seconded and ably supported by the right; the right being pretty well concealed they suffered but little from the enemy's fire.—After a contest of 15 or 20 minutes, the enemy left his position at the barrack; and by the time the centre began to move, at the sound of the bugle he retreated precipitately with the utmost disorder and confusion, to the beach at the lower store house, and embarked in several of our boats, and pulled for the opposite shore; all the boats except the last, it is believed, got off without injury, but the hindmost boat was much exposed to our fire, and from the appearance of the crew must have been nearly all killed or wounded.

The British lost 8 killed on the field, five wounded, besides those killed and wounded in the boat. We took 15 prisoners, who are to pass on to Batavia. Capt. Saunders of the 49th was wounded, while stepping into the boat; he was taken to general Porter's, where he now lies. He states that colonel Bishop was badly wounded, and carried into the boat; and says also, that several killed and wounded were carried into the boats. Our loss, 3 killed, 5 wounded, and probably a few militia taken prisoners.—The killed were Jonathan Thompson, of Caledonia, sergeant Hartman of Riga, and Joseph Wright of Black Rock.—Nearly half of the drafted militia (as major Adams informs us) have gone home; those who remained did their duty like soldiers. Young King and another Indian were wounded.

The Indians behaved well. They committed no act of cruelty. They fought because they were friendly to the U. S. & because their own possessions, which are very valuable were in danger of invasion. They are opposed to crossing the river to fight, but are ready to meet the enemy at the treshold in the defence of the country which protects them.

Major King was at Black Rock ever night and was present and assisted in the action.

It is now more than a year since the declaration of war, and this is the first attempt of the enemy to invade Black Rock; and considering the repulse he has met with, it will certainly not redound to his credit. when his force was composed of veteran troops who had seen service; and ours consisting of militia and new recruits, who had very few of them been in an engagement before.

The next attack of the enemy will probably be made at a different point; some pains ought to be taken to give him a suitable reception.

During the whole day, the roads leading to Buffalne were filled with volunteers, from the different towns.

Since the above was in type. we have been informed, that the enemy took a quantity of goods from Sill's store, and from buildings which were deserted some plunder was taken.

BY THE STEAM BOAT

We receive information, that just before the departure of the Steam Boat from Albany, an express was received there from Niagara, directed to the Governor which in his absence, was opened by the Lieutenant Governor. Its contents are variously stated by rumor It is generally believed, however, that it contained a request that the commander in chief would order out a detachment of militia, probably to defend the frontier from the incursions of the enemy, and perhaps to repel a mediated attack upon the rear of Fort Niagara.—The enemy had shewn indications of a speedy assault of Fort George. As Com. Chauncey now has the command of the Lake, General Vincent must be quick in his operations, as he will find it impossible to provision his troops.—Little apprehension need be entertained for Fort George, as our troops are superior in number to the enemy, and certainly not his inferior in bravery.

N. Y. Columbian.

FROM LAKE ONTARIO.

It is a fact that the redoubtable Sir James L. Yeo, who, as the Montreal papers told us, was to put Com. Chauncey to school, and teach him the elements of seamanship, has run into the inner harbor of Kingston, dismantled his vessels, and erected with their guns a battery on shore. This gallant exploit he performed on learning that the Gen. Pike was finished, & that the American commander, though inferior in force, was ready to bid him defiance on the Lake. In this situation they were seen by one of our squadron sent in as a Flag of Truce. Com. Chauncey, when our informant left Sackett's Harbor, had removed the guard boats by which his flotilla had been surrounded, and was ready to sail. His object probably is, to attack the British at Kingston. We derive our information from a source, the correctness of which may be relied on.

Ibid.

The Senate has not as yet finally acted on the resolution sent from the House of Representatives, authorising an adjournment of both Houses on Thursday It is probable, from present appearances that the Congress will not adjourn before Monday next, which is the day now spoken of as that on which they will have concluded all the business before them

It is said that the Senate have not yet got thro' the confidential business which has engaged their attention for two days past, and which was supposed to be the same which was under consideration in the House of Representatives last week.

The Senate have insisted on their proposed amendments to the direct tax bill, in which the House has disagreed If the House insists on its disagreement, the bill must be made the subject of a conference between the two Houses.

In the course of the discussion yesterday, on the additional appropriation bill, some desultory remarks were made on the expediency of the mission to Russia, not, however, in any regular manner, or with any apparent design to bring the policy of that measure now before the House. Mr. Grundy, in the course of a few remarks he made, took occasion to advert to a statement he made a few days ago (in secret sitting, we believe) which had been questioned, and which he now had it in his power to confirm from authority derived from the highest source. The fact in question was, the period of the first communication of the intended mediation of Russia, to this government. Mr. G then stated as undeniable fact, that Mr Dashkoff, on the 26th of Feb. last, requested an interview with the Secretary of State, according to frequent usage when he had business with that Department, but without stating any object; that Mr. Monroe gave him one in a few days, in which Mr. D. communicated verbally the overture by the Emperor of his mediation, stating, that if accepted he would make it in writing; that the Secretary submitted the proposition to the President who consulted the members the administration on the subject, and on a subsequent interview Mr. Dashkoff was informed that the mediation of his master would be accepted; that on the 8th of March, the Minister wrote an official note making the overture in form, which was answered in the same manner on the 11th.

We have tho't proper to give the substance of Mr. Grundy's statement forthwith, to put down the vile tales which the party circulate of the hesitation or prior refusal of our gov't. to accept the mediation. After this, we trust, we hope, the faction will be dumb on this head at least.

Nat. Intel.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

MORALITY OF THE ESSEX JUNTO.

Although the sum total of a nations immediate happiness must arise and be estimated from the principle of the whole; yet the manners and principles of those who *lead*, not of those who *are led*; of those who *govern*, not those who *are governed*; of those, in short, who *make* laws or *execute* them, will ever determine the strength or weakness, and therefore the continuance or dissolution of a state.

How far the present ruling manners and principles of the *junto* will tend to preserve *Boston* in its rank of a first rate city, or debase it to the grade of a fourth or fifth, in the nation, time and events must determine. To us it appears that the baleful influence of *toryism*, or *juntoism*, which is the same thing, is fast obscuring, and rapidly injuring and lessening our once celebrated capital. Alarming emigrations *southward* & *westward*, are daily taking place. The common people are not profligate nor idle, nor wanting in patriotism—but they are impelled and directed out of their proper course, by a set of unprincipled men, who seek above all things their own aggrandizement and who care no more for the *sufferings of our sailors* nor feel resentment for the horrible deeds of the British, perpetrated on *both sexes* at *Hampton*, than if they were exercised on so many Hottentots.

What are we to think of the morality of a set of men, who exert all their influence to make the ignorant believe that our rulers are *false, corrupt*, and *under the influence of Bonaparte!* They do not believe their own assertions. Their efforts to make each other believe their lies is shocking. What judgment shall be pronounced on the hearts of men of education, of cultivated understandings, whose countenances betray marks of deep sorrow and chagrin, at the proofs of the *perfect fairness, honor*, and *honesty of President MADISON*, and his cabinet?—The triumph of the administration, is *the triumph of truth and honor*. The jesuitism of the junto cannot pervert it, nor the machinations of Hell blacken it.

Webster, Grosvenor, and *Hanson*, have said in their harangues, that they really wished for the complete acquittal of the president. Unless they are detestable hypocrites, they are now gratified, and ought publicly to acknowledge it. These gentlemen, detached from different quarters to attack the executive, have been of more service in increasing and redoubling the popularity of the President, by moving their inquiry, and by their mode of conducting it, than they possibly could have been in any other manner and by any other measures.

How much longer is the common sense of the people to be abused? There is a war pronounced against every diabolical faction, "who say concerning evil that it is good; "and of good that it is evil; that put darkness for light, and light or darkness."

These perverters of good deeds, are depopulating our eastern seaports, by expediting emigrations to a better and more fertile country where the tories cease from troubling. The day is not far spent when our mechanics, our young merchants and shop keepers, will see and be convinced who have been their best friends, and wisest advisers. They will every day be more and more convinced that there is but *one path* that can possibly lead to national glory, and to personal profit, and personal security; and all the federalists south of Connecticut, and every republican in the union, is convinced of this valuable truth.

YOUNG MEN OF BOSTON! Will you follow the WHITE ROSE of a *jacobin* society, of a *foreign* origin, or the splendid stars & stripes of your own nation?

NOTICE.

On application to me the subscriber in the recess of Talbot county court, as Chief Judge of the Second Judicial District of the State of Maryland, by the petition in writing of *William Mullikin*, of Talbot county stating that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the November session of 1805, entitled an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors as far as he can ascertain them, on oath, being annexed to his said petition, and the said Wm Mullikin having been brought before me by the sheriff of Talbot county, and being satisfied by competent testimony that the said William Mullikin hath resided for the two years last past in the State of Maryland, and he having also taken the oath required by the aforesaid Act of Assembly, and having given bond with approved security for his personal appearance before the Judges of Talbot county court, on the first Saturday in next November term, to answer to the interrogatories and allegations of his creditors, relative to his said application. I do therefore hereby order and adjudge that the said William Mullikin be discharged from confinement, and that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the papers printed at Easton, three months before the time appointed for his appearance, and continued for four successive weeks; and that he also set up a copy thereof at the Court House Door, and a copy at one of the Taverns in Easton, three months before the said day—thereby to give notice to his creditors to appear before the said Court to recommend a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William Mullikin should not have the benefit of the said act of Assembly and its supplements, according to his petition, and that such proceedings may be had thereon as the law directs. Given under my hand this 31st day of July, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

RICHARD T. EARLE.

True copy, Test,

J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

august 3——4

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 3, 1813.

WASHINGTON, July 23.

Extract of a letter from Major-General Lewis to the Secretary of War, dated

"SACKETT'S HARBOR, July 20.

"Our fleet has gone out of the inner harbour, and appearances are in favor of its going to sea in 48 hours at farthest.

"A little expedition of volunteers from the country, to which by the advice of Com. Chauncy I lent forty soldiers, sailed from hence three days since on board of two small row-boats, with a six pounder each, to the head of the St. Lawrence, where they captured a fine gun-boat, mounting a 24 pounder, 14 batteaux loaded, 4 officers and 61 men. Two of our schooners have gone out to convoy them in. The prisoners have been landed, and are coming on under charge of a detachment of dragoons."

Extract of a letter from Brig. Gen. Boyd, to the Secretary of War, dated

"FORT GEORGE, July 20.

"I have the honor to report, that on the 17th inst. the enemy attacked our pickets, in a body of about 200 British, besides Indians. Detachments were sent out to support them, but with instructions to act defensively. After a contest of one hour, occasionally severe, the enemy was dispersed. Our loss was trifling—only three or four being killed, and a few wounded; the loss of the enemy has not been ascertained, but being exposed to some well directed fires of our light artillery, under the command of Lieut. Smith, it is probable their loss must have been comparatively great. Col. Scott, who had the direction of our troops which were engaged, speaks highly of the ardor and steadiness of both officers and men. Being fought in detachments, many young officers had an opportunity of evincing their activity and bravery. To use the language of Col. Scott, this affair, though small, served to test the merits of the officers and men engaged. More ardor has seldom been displayed. Capt. Vandeursen fought his detachment with good effect; and Capt. Madison, with his picket guard, was fully engaged. They could not lessen their ardor under Maj Cummins. Capt. Birdsall's riflemen were nearest to the enemy in pursuit. Major Armstrong, who was officer of the day, was active in concentrating and arranging the troops and pickets. Capt. Towson, of the artillery, was wounded in the hand while voluntarily bearing Col. Scott's orders; and an officer of the rifle corps was slightly wounded."

Copy of a letter from Major Chapin to General Dearborn.

FORT GEORGE, June 13

SIR—I have just arrived from my confinement in Canada with my men, without our parole. Our return happened in the following manner: I received orders at Burlington Heights on Monday morning to go to Kingston, we set off accordingly under the care of a guard of 16 men: I had with me 26 men. We all went on very quietly till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time I gave a signal to attack the guard, which were stationed in the following order—a sergeant and one man in the boat with my men, a Lieut. and thirteen men in the boat with me and two officers. At the signal my men ran along side of the boat I was in. Lieut. Showers ordered them to fall astern—I ordered them on board; at which time the officer attempted to draw his sword. I seized him by the neck, threw him on his back; two of his men drew their bayonets upon me—I immediately seized both bayonets at the same instant, and threw them on top of the officer, and kept all down together—at the same moment my men seized the guard and wrested from them their arms—we then having possession of the arms changed our course and arrived here this morning half after two o'clock, all safe. We have brought two boats with us.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant.
CYRENIUS CHAPIN.

Maj. Gen. Dearborn.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Cassin, commanding naval officer at Norfolk, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

JULY 15, 1813.

"The Plantagenet, 74, has been lying off the light house some time. They dug wells on shore and every day employed their boats in watering. Capt. Lawson, (formerly of the navy) commanding a company of militia from Princess-Anne, went down, under cover of the night, and concealed themselves behind the sand hill, near the wells. At half past 5 A. M. a boat full of men were discovered rowing for the shore. At 6 they landed and proceeded to the wells, where they received a full fire from the militia, which compelled them to surrender. The enemy's force consisted of 2 lieutenants, 16 seamen, and 3 marines. They had 3 marines killed; 1 lieutenant 2 seamen, and 2 marines wounded. None of our men were hurt. The barge was destroyed, after taking her guns and some small arms."

Eager's Town, July 21, 1813.

To relieve the public anxiety excited by the imperfect accounts heretofore received of the capture of Col. BOERSTLER and the troops under his command, the following letters from Col. Boerstler himself, & Col. Scott of the U. States army are published by the permission of Dr. Boerstler to whom they are addressed:

Head of Lake Ontario, Upper Canada, 25th June, 1813.

DEAR FATHER,

It becomes my unfortunate lot to inform you, that yesterday I was taken prisoner with a detachment under my command amounted to near 500 men—after an engagement of about 3 hours, I lost not many killed, about 40 wounded, and 5 or 6 officers, myself a flesh wound of no consequence—I am on my way to Kingston—I shall write to you every opportunity—the officers under my command must say whether your son did his duty, I need only state to you that I was 17 miles from Fort George and surrounded on all sides by more than my numbers and the enemy's force encreasing, while mine was constantly diminishing, ammunition nearly exhausted, men wearied with a march of ten miles without a mouthful of refreshment, then the engagement, then to fight our way back the whole distance surrounded by woods and filled with Indians—on the score of humanity I determined to capitulate, as it was extremely doubtful whether a man of us would reach Fort George. What I say above will be sufficient for you—my country must apply to those under my command.

Your Son
CHARLES.

Col. Scott will please seal and forward the above.

DEAR SIR,

I pray you to believe that your son is not condemned for being unfortunate.

Respectfully,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
W. SCOTT.

Dr. C. Boerstler.

Norfolk, July 23.

We have nothing new to present our distant readers with from this place. The few ships stationed in Lynhaven bay, have not been reinforced, nor have they made any movement worth noticing. The loss of their barge and men some few days past (which were captured by our militia) has irritated them exceeding, and to be revenged, they sent a tender close in shore on Saturday last and opened a fire on the Pleasure House! They were within a mile of the building but as they fired with their usual accuracy, their balls passed over and under, and on each side of it, without doing any injury. There was a strong guard of militia about half a mile from the house, who immediately and under cover of the sand hills, moved over to the beach, but the enemy prudently retreated, before they came within musket shot of him.

FROM THE ENEMY IN OUR WATERS.

Extract of a letter from Captain Forest, commanding the Leonardstown troop of horse, dated

Tall Pine, July 27, 1813.

"Our situation is extremely critical. From two to three thousand of the enemy are in complete possession of the point of land below the Ridge, which is two and a half miles from Point Look Out. They have been 5 or 6 miles higher up, procuring stock, and have now in Mr. Armstrong's corn field, about two hundred head of cattle.

Several of our most respectable inhabitants have been taken by the enemy; among those I have heard of, are B. Williams, R. Armstrong, M. Jones and J. Biscoe. Many negroes have also been taken, some of whom have escaped, and returned to their masters. Seven of the enemy's regulars have deserted, and are now with us—The whole fleet is yet lying off Point Look Out. What will be their next movement I know not They have landed 6 pieces of artillery, and it is ascertained that they have on board, rockets in a bundance."

FROM THE PATRIOT.

[*Enclosed in a letter from Bordeaux*]

Extract of a letter from his Excellency the Duke of Bassano, dated

May 20, 1813.

"The Emperor has perceived that the present situation of affairs might cause the Americans to lose a part of the advantages of her commerce.—His majesty has ordered that the question, which has come before him, should be decided in the way most favorable to the interests of the Americans.

Wherefore, the Consuls of the U. States shall have in France, what relates to prizes, the same jurisdiction, which the French Consuls exercise in the countries, where they are the most favoured.

The American vessels and privateers shall be allowed to take, each, 50 muskets, 50 pistols, and 50 swords, and the number of guns, which shall be necessary; from three to twenty four pounders.

When an American merchant, shall choose to profit by this advantage, he shall be bound only, by terms the Decree, to cause the name of the vessel, her destination, & the number of her crew, to be certified by a Commissary of the Imperial Marine—and it is provided, that, with that certificate, he shall be allowed to purchase the arms, and to ship them without any difficulty."

Boston, July 22.

FRIGATE ESSEX.

The Portuguese brig Donna Maria, Captrin ——, 35 days from St. Salvador, and 28 from Fernambuce, went into quarantine yesterday.—Spoke nothing on the passage. On Saturday last, passed a fleet of 15 sail standing N. E.

Memoranda at St. Salvadore, June 16.

Received an account of the American frigate Essex having been two months on the coast of Chili, during which time she had taken two heavy Lima privateers, and treated them as pirates—threw their guns overboard, & sent them home with a letter from Captain Porter, saying, that if all the American property was not given up with the damages, he would lay their capital in ashes.

About the last of May an English packet was taken by an American frigate, supposed to be the Essex, and her crew landed at Cape Frio.

PROFIT & LOSS—IN VIRGINIA.

Comparative loss of the Americans and the enemy in the several attacks on Craney Island, Hampton, &c. &c.

English loss at Craney Island, from the best accounts, in killed & wounded,	150	Americans	00
Deserted,	50		00
Loss at Hampton, Killed & wounded,	200	killed and w'd.	22
Killed and wounded in the attack on the Junon, say	70	killed	2
In P. Anne, k. and w.	4		00
In do. taken pris'ners,	23		00
	497		24

☞Is this the way in which, according to the *London Courier*, "the English cannon strikes terror into the American shores?" They must reject the mediation of Russia, forsooth, because the sound of their cannon has almost scared us out of our wits! [*Enq.*

Baltimore, July 27.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE

The interesting news from the continent of Europe, given in our preceding columns, is most gratifying to England and her American friends, and propitious to the interests of the U. States repose of Europe. The sanguinary battle of Wurtchen, in which the French army were so decisively victorious, and the armistice to which that victory led, and from which England appears to be excluded, give hopes that the continent of Europe will be restored to peace; that England will be humbled in her maritime pretensions, & that the mission to Russia may succeed in bringing her to reasonable terms of pacification with this country. In this point of view, we are glad of the triumphs of France. We rejoice in them, surely not on account of the effusion of human blood which they occasion, but only because they are fatal to the common enemy of the rest of the world; because they have dissipated the ambitious and avaricious schemes of Britain; and because they have crumbled into atoms another coalition formed by her corrupt and corrupting intrigues. The war in Europe, the war of America with England, the influence of this country was incompetent to prevent, without the sacrifice of everything dear to a nation; and having therefore been commenced against our wishes and our will, it is only left for us to supplicate such an issue to both contests as will redound to our advantage and to the tranquility of Europe.

The Russian Vice Consul at Alexandria, embarked at Norfolk some days since, in a flag of truce for admiral Warren's ship, with dispatches from the Russian minister.

From the Boston Palladium, of July 27.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.

We hear from Hillsborough, N. H. that a remarkable tornado was experienced there on the night of the 15th instant. About 12 o'clock the house of Mr. Abiel Shattuck was struck by a sudden gust of wind, and instantly crushed to the earth The family consisted of Mr. S. and wife, 5 children and a young woman. The whole were buried in the ruins. The timbers, joists, and the rubbish of the chimnies lying over and around them. A small boy, who fortunately happened to be less confined than the rest, succeeded in struggling out, and ran to the neighbours with an account of this uncommon disaster, who immediately repaired where their assistance was wanted, and extricated the unfortunate persons from their perilous situation. Not one was found to be injured! The furniture was all destroyed, except one desk, and one bedstead out of five.—The frame of a large looking glass was completely broken, but the glass was found in the field uninjured! The house occupied considerable ground, having been lately enlarged, and was one story and a half high.

The wind, after destroying the house, passed to a large barn, which it completely demolished, and killed one cow and wounded another. It then proceeded about a quarter of a mile across an orchard, and tore up by the roots 10 or 12 apple trees, the tops falling to windward. The train of wind then ascended, and its marks were afterwards visible only on the tops of a few trees.—Some articles, however, were carried nearly four miles.

A shop stood within about thirty feet of the dwelling house but received not the slightest injury.

The day after the disaster about 50 of the inhabitants of the town generously assembled to assist in repairing in some degree the loss of their neighbor, and soon raised a new barn.

RUSSIAN FESTIVALS.

The Bostonions and lathing hatchet gentry, who celebrated the freezing to death of 500,000 French soldiers last winter, by *Te Deums* and choruses of "hail stones and coals of fire," will be sadly disappointed at the destruction of their short lived exultations at the victories of the allies of "the fast anchored isle." Alas! "where be their gibes now?" Wagner and Hanson wrote some fifteen or twenty columns in their British Republican last winter, to prove that Bonaparte was dead, and probably they may now write thirty or forty more, to prove with equal certainty that he is defeated. We have not heard that any party among us has as yet proposed a public celebration of French victories, although they have been gained over the allies of the common enemy.

[*Columbian.*

BLACK AND WHITE ROSES!

The *African Society*, which paraded on Thursday last, was composed of an assemblage of very good looking *coloured people*, and made upon the whole, almost as respectable an appearance as any procession we have seen in Boston the present year. Some of their marshals were mistaken, by many, for officers of the *Washington Benevolents*: and this small mistake was occasioned by their wearing the WHITE ROSE and carrying pillar standards, and wearing *tearing* high *chapeau-de bras*.

From this respectable body of *negro citizens* were selected a corps of guards with golden epaulets, espontoons, and swords, some metalic and some made of wood; the latter to denote that they belonged to "*the peace party.*" We understand that this select corps is to continue embodied; and to be trained like the other independent companies; and that they intend to apply for a charter, under the name and title of "*The Washington Benevolent Federal Black-Guards!*"——*Vive la Republique!* [Bost. Pat.

RASCALITY.

In the most vile and traitorous paper, which ever was published, the following base and abusive slander of our troops in Canada, is introduced as an offset to the execrable villainy of its masters at Hampton. It may be proper to mention, that not even a *Canadian* paper, or a single *Briton* or *Canadian* has pretended to imitate the charge, which these abandoned wretches so insolently make.—It is merely because the slaves are broiling, not with shame, (for they are incapable of it) but with apprehension for the consequences of outrages, that they attempt, by gross lying, to palliate it—We ask no worse a fate for pseudo-*federalism*, than that the *Federal Republican* should be owned as its advocate. *Balt. Patriot.*

"A great many violations of the Canadian women, by the troops of the U. States, took place at the time of the late attacks. In support of the fact we can refer to respectable testimony, which is much more than any man of honour or credit will take upon himself to say respecting the events at Hampton, notwithstanding the falsehoods propagated from the highest authority in Virginia, with the laudable view of rousing and exasperating the honest people of the State to the support of a most wicked and dishonourable war, which is abhorred, and can gain a temporary countenance only from falsehood and misrepresentation, among even the most deluded sections of the people"

CAVALRY.

The Independent Light Dragoons are ordered to meet at Easton, on SATURDAY, 14th inst at 10 o'clock A. M. completely equipped for exercise, each member provided with 10 rounds of blank cartridges.

WILL. HARRISON, Jun. Lieut. Com.
august 3——2

SALE POSTPONED.

The sale of the personal estate of *John Melony*, dec'd. as advertised in the first page to take place on the 13th, is postponed to THURSDAY, 19th of August inst. on account of a Camp Meeting in Queen Ann's.

august 3——3

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Your former kindness influences me to beg the indulgence of your suffrages at the next Election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

J. BENNETT.
august 3——9

TO THE CITIZENS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

I offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next Legislature of Maryland, and respectfully solicit the support of my fellow citizens

THO. CULBRETH.
august 3——9

TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

At the solicitation of a number of my fellow-citizens, I am induced to solicit your suffrages at the ensuing election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

PETER WILLIS
august 3——9

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT.

Gentlemen,

Grateful for the support which I received at the last election for Delegates—I am again induced to offer myself a candidate at the ensuing election to represent you in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

I have the honor to be your ob't serv't.
JOHN SETH.
Head of Wye, aug. 3——9

We are authorised to say that the following gentlemen will serve in the next Legislature of Maryland, if elected by the free and independent voters of Dorchester county.

Dr. Henry P. Waggaman, William Groghegan, Algernon S. Stanford, George Lake.
august 3——9

NOTICE.

The members of the Easton Jocky Club are requested to meet at Thomas Henrix's Hotel, on TUESDAY the 10th of August, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order—

THOMAS HENRIX, Sec'ry.
august 3——2

NAVAL GENERAL ORDER.

The palpable and criminal intercourse held with the enemy's forces, blockading and invading the waters and shores of the United States, is, in a military view, an offence of so deep a die as to call for the vigilant interposition of all the Naval officers of the United States.

This intercourse is not only carried on by foreigners, under the specious garb of friendly flags, who convey provisions, water and succours of all kinds, (ostensibly destined for friendly ports, in the face, too, of a declared & rigorous blockade,) direct to the fleets and stations of the enemy, with constant intelligence of our naval and military force and preparation, and the means of continuing and conducting the invasion to the greatest possible annoyance of the country: but the same traffic, intercourse, and intelligence, is carried on with great subtility and treachery by profligate citizens, who, in vessels ostensibly navigating our own waters, from port to port, under cover of night, or other circumstances favouring their turpitude, find means to convey succours or intelligence to the enemy and elude the penalty of the law This lawless traffic and intercourse is also carried on to a great extent, in craft, whose capacity exempts them from the regulations of the revenue laws, and from the vigilance which vessels of greater capacity attract.

I am, therefore, commanded by the President of the United States to enjoin and direct all Naval commanding officers to exercise the strictest vigilance, and to stop and detain all vessels or craft, whatsoever, proceeding or apparently intending to proceed towards the enemy's vessel's within the waters, or hovering about the harbors of the United States; or towards any station occupied by the enemy within the jurisdiction of the United States, from which vessels or craft the enemy might derive succours or intelligence.

W. JONES.

Navy Department, July 29, 1813.

To the commanding officer of stations, or of vessels of the Navy of the U States
august 3——10

STOCK OF GOODS FOR SALE.

The subscriber wishing to decline the Mercantile Business, will sell his stock of Goods on hand; also his store house, dwelling, and sundry Lots of ground in and about the town of Cambridge A purchaser of the store and dwelling, being connected in the same building, can have immediate possession For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN REID.
august 3——3q

IN CHANCERY,

July 21, 1813.

Ordered that the sale made and reported by John Willoughby, trustee for the sale of the real estate of *George Kinamonth*, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 20th day of September next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Easton Star before the 25th day of August next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $1241 18 1-2.

JAMES P. HEATH,
Reg. Cur. Can.
august 3——3

NOTICE TO BLACKSMITHS.

The subscriber wishes to employ a good Smith for the next year—One who can come well recommended, will either be taken as a partner, or allowed good wages, as it may suit, to superintend one of the best stands on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Apply at the Star office, or to the subscriber, living in Cambridge.

WILLIAM C. RIDGAWAY.
august 3——3

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

July 27th, 1813.

On application of Solomon Cahall, administrator of *William Cahall*, late of Caroline county, dec'd.—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly and faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand, and (L S) the seal of my office affixed, this twenty-ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Test— J. RICHARDSON, Reg'r
of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order—

Notice is hereby given, That all persons having claims against the said dec'd. are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 29th day of January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of July, anno domini 1813.

SOLOMON CAHALL, adm'r
of William Cahall, dec'd.
august 3——3

TO RENT,

A Tanyard in Dorchester county, near Hunting Creek Mills. This tanyard has a quantity of good vatts, good shop and bark-house, and dwelling house. Any person renting said tanyard, can be supplied with tools suitable for the business, and about eight cords of good bark now ready for use. Possession can be given at any time, by the subscriber.

WILLIAM CORKRIN, Sen.
august 3——3q

NOTICE.

The subscriber having taken out letters of administration on the estate of *John Kinnemont*, late of Talbot county, deceased—All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, or compulsory measures will be resorted to, and all those having claims against said estate are requested to hand them in to the subscriber (or to Wm. Berridge who is authorised by me to settle said estate) legally authenticated for settlement.

RICHARD KINNEMONT, Adm'r
of John Kinnemont, dec'd.
august 3——3

PUBLIC NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the orphans court of Dorchester county—Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration, with annexed, on the personal estate of *Thomas Abbott*, late of Dorchester county, dec'd.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, to the subscriber, on or before the first Monday in February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of July, 1813.

ARTHUR RICH, adm'r with
annexed of said dec'd.
august 3——3

WAR DEPARTMENT,

JULY 14, 1813.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That separate proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until 12 o'clock at noon of the first Monday in November next, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of June 1814 inclusive, to the 1st day of June 1815, within the States, Territories and Districts following, viz.

1st At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chikago and in their immediate vicinities, or at any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the Territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the Upper Lakes and the State of Ohio.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri territories.

4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi territory, the State of Louisiana & their vicinities north of the Gulph of Mexico.

5th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the District of Maine and State of New Hampshire and their northern vicinities.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Vermont and its northern vicinity.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Massachusetts, the town of Springfield excepted.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of New York and its northern vicinity and western.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of New Jersey.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Pennsylvania.

12th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Virginia.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of North Carolina.

15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of South Carolina.

16th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the State of Georgia and its southern vicinity.

17th. Proposals will be received, as aforesaid, for the supply of all rations which may be required by the United States, for the troops which are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the town of Springfield, in the State of Massachusetts: and for the armorers and other persons employed in the United States' Armory at that place, from the 1st day of June 1814 inclusive, to the 1st day of June 1815.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles, to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified; but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations to be furnished in such quantities that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for, at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to bear the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid by the United States at the price of the articles captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the deposition of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall not be issued, until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed.

J. ARMSTRONG.

The editors of newspapers who are authorised to publish the laws of the United States, are requested to publish the foregoing advertisement twice a week for four successive weeks.

august 3——8

WORCESTER COUNTY COURT,

May term, 1813.

On application of *Isaac Holloway*, of Worcester county, by petition in writing to the honorable judges of said county court, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned—a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, as far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition; and the court being satisfied by competent testimony that he the said Isaac Holloway has resided for two years next preceding his said application, within the State of Maryland—and having been brought before the said court by the Sheriff of Worcester county, upon a commitment in execution against him; and having taken the oath required by the act of assembly aforesaid, it was ordered and directed by the court, that the said Isaac Holloway be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he make his personal appearance before the judges of Worcester county, at Snow Hill, on the first Saturday in November term next, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made to him by his creditors—and the said day is hereby appointed to appear before the court, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Isaac Holloway should not have the benefit of this application, and so forth. And it was further ordered by the said court, that the said Isaac Holloway give notice thereof to his creditors by having a copy of this order inserted in one of the public newspapers printed in Easton, three months before the day appointed as aforesaid, and to be continued for four successive weeks, and also by setting up a notice thereof three months before the said day, at the court house door of said county, and one other notice thereof at one tavern in Berlin.

JOHN C. HANDY, Clk.
Worcester county court.
august 3——4

PUBLIC SPIRIT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

☞ We have been favored with copies of the following interesting documents—When State is thus knit to State, it is then that we seem as one family.—It is the spirit of brotherhood which is the best guarantee of the Union. *Eng.*

Letter from Calvin Jones, Major General in the state of North Carolina, to the Governor of Virginia.

Raleigh, July 9, 1813.

SIR,

By an address in the enclosed paper, your excellency will perceive that I am about to raise a corps to aid in the defence of the coasts of Virginia ——I take the liberty of addressing you this to enquire whether the aid of this corps is desirable to Virginia—— and whether the species of force proposed to be raised is such as in your opinion is best calculated for the contemplated service. Cavalry would have been preferred here, could suitable arms have been obtained, but broad swords are not to be had in the state. Will you also inform me whether this corps could obtain sabres on loan from the state of Virginia, on ample security being given that they shall be returned when the term of service expires? I am not now sure they will be wanted. That will depend much on the opinion which may be entertained by the members of the corps, and by military men acquainted with the force already assembled, and the nature of the service. There may exist objections to a corps raised for so short a term of service. With men who are to become soldiers mechanically, this opinion would have great force; but in a corps where it is hoped every individual will do his duty from a sense of honor, its force would be greatly lessened. It was not thought politic to propose a longer term, as it might tend to lessen the number of the Volunteers; yet it is believed that when they have served the 3 months, the greater proportion will be willing to prolong the term.

Your Excellency will have the goodness to favor me with an answer as soon as practicable, and I beg you to be assured of the great respect with which I am your obedient servant.

CALVIN JONES.

His Excellency Gov. Barbour.

THE GOVERNOR's REPLY.

Richmond, July 15*th*, 1812.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor, under date the 9th current, with your address to the citizens of North Carolina, by which I am informed of your intention to raise a corps of volunteers whose object is, to tender their services for three months to Virginia, to aid in her defence against the ruthless and barbarous foe, who has so long waged against us a species of warfare, as cowardly, as it is base and barbarous.

This tender, sir, is accepted. Riflemen (not mounted) will be the most acceptable force.—If however rifles cannot be procured with you for the volunteers, they shall upon their arrival at Norfolk, have good muskets, at least.——Should you succeed in organising the force contemplated, you will have the goodness to repair to Norfolk, and report yourself to General Taylor It is important that we should be immediately advised of the number you calculate upon.

I should do great injustice to our feelings were I to withhold an expression of our grateful acknowledgements for your affectionate and magnanimous conduct. Nor do the emotions it inspires flow together from selfish considerations. We see, in the part you are acting that spirit which bound us together as a band of brothers, during the revolution, & carried us in triumph thro' that glorious conflict: and which, can it be kept alive, will give, under providence, immortality to our confederated republic, the last hope of man.

I have said that the enemy has carried on a war, base and barbarous. He has desolated private property, he has put to death the sick and the unresisting and he has indulged in that most brutal violence on our females.—Such conduct cannot but irritate the avenging hand of Heaven. "The Almighty has no attributa which can take sides with such an enemy"

We turn, with disgust and horror, from this foul blot, in the character of man, and dwell with peculiar complacency, upon your generous friendship, so ennobling to our nature, enhanced by the honorable mention you make of the aid furnished you by our fathers, in the hour of distress, and the acknowledgment that the mingled blood of the heroes of Virginia and North Carolina is the cement of our connexion.

I tender to you, & your brave & patriotic companions, my warmest wishes, for your welfare.

JAS. BARBOUR.

Gen CALVIN JONES,
Raleigh, N. Carolina.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE SECRETARY's REPORT

Has confounded the party leaders—Such is the importance of the matter of this Report, & the frankness of its manner, that the votaries of faction are completely disarmed and discomfited And no wonder, when we reflect on the views which induced, and the circumstances which attended the call for the information contained in the report

The object of the movers (we speak in the plural) of the resolutions passed the 21st June whatever they may have avowed, was evidently, to impeach the conduct and character of the executive—and, failing in that, to produce an impression on the minds of the people that the artifice of France had inveigled us in the war in which we are now engaged, & thus to disaffect them to the good cause. We are not disposed to attribute to impure motives the disposition shewn in all this proceeding in every sentence uttered on the federal side of the house, to shield the British nation from at least a part of the indignation so properly raging against it for its atrocities in the bosoms of the people, and to convert it against France, with whom, whatever may have been the duplicity of her conduct, we are yet at peace. We disdain to follow the idle and contemptible example set us by some of our opponents, by attributing this conduct on their part to foreign partiality They may honestly wish to supersede the party now in power—to end the present war at any expense & every sacrifice. They thought, no doubt, they had an opportunity, if not to criminate the executive in fact, at least to do it by hypothesis; & most manfully they seized it. Their stronger opponents, who might have refused, yet gave them up the keys of the cabinet— & they sent into it a paper containing a string of resolves, to which and its authors we mean no disrespect in comparing it to a search warrant, granted to a jealous husband to ferret out proof of his own dishonor. The executive, disdaining concealment, has sent a full and conclusive answer to these resolves, though the terms & tendencies of the queries put to him would have justified the refusal of compliance with their demands.

The bosom of every man belonging to the republican party must swell with patriot pride, when he contemplates the lofty ground on which this attack upon the executive has placed it. It is now ascertained, beyond the reach of doubt, that every thing has been fair & honorable & manly in our conduct towards foreign powers; & that the war in which we are engaged was not only just & expedient, but inevitable without disgrace. The facts distinctly stated prove the first of these positions, and the arguments proves the last—that argument which displeases the opposition, because they did not ask for it but which pleases us most of all; as we never doubted what the *facts* would prove to be. We are not in the least surprized, however, that those who boast that they are "party men" are dissatisfied with the whole. They have most grievously bruised their own heads with the stone they aimed at ours—& it is impossible we should commiserate their case.

The actual state of our foreign affairs is now placed before the people in the naked ness of truth. Let copies of this report be multiplied and diffused through the nation and it will not hereafter be in the power of misguided zealots or factious partizans to substitute their own vagaries for plain and downright facts. The people will one and all see that we are fighting in the cause of our vital rights, of independence itself. We cope, it is true, with a powerful enemy; but it is in behalf of the dearest rights of freemen.—and

——— "That's a cause,
Not often unsuccessful: power usurp'd
Is weakness when oppos'd."

We must succeed, let no man doubt the result of the conflict, when God and their rights nerve the arms of a nation of freemen against the usurpations of an oppressive and cruel enemy.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

To amend the Act in addition to the Act entitled "An Act to raise an additional military force, and for other purposes."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That five of the regiments which were authorised to be raised by an act in addition to the act entitled "an act to raise an additional military force, and for other purposes," passed the twenty ninth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, may at the discretion of the President of the United States be enlisted for and during the war, unless sooner discharged and be limited as to service to the defence of the sea board of the United States, or of such parts thereof as the President may elect and determine.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That each man recruited under the authority of this act, be allowed the same bounty in money and land as is allowed by law to men enlisted for five years or for the war, and that the officers, non commissioned officers musicians and privates, shall receive the same pay, clothing subsistence and forage, he entitled to the same benefits, be subject to the same rules and regulations, and be placed in every respect on the same footing as the other regular troops of the United States.

H. CLAY, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
E. GERRY, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

July 2, 1813.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

NOTICE.

On application to me in writing, as chief judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, by *James B. Williams*, of Queen Ann's county, in the recess of Queen Ann's county court, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and a list his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied by competent testimony that he has resided within the State of Maryland the two years preceding his application—and being also satisfied that he the said James B. Williams is actually confined for debt only—I do hereby order that the body of the said James B. Williams be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before Queen Ann's county court on the first Saturday of October term next, to answer such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors; and I do further order that the said James B. Williams, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star, once a week for four weeks successively, give three months notice to his creditors to appear before Queen Ann's county court, on the first Saturday of October term next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit. Given under my hand, this first day of March, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

R. T. EARLE.

July 20——4

BALTIMORE HOSPITAL,

30th March, 1813.

The Board of Visitors of this institution report, that during 8 months, ending on the 31st December last, forty seven patients have been admitted into the infirmary, and thirty eight into the lunatic asylum—of which number there have been

Discharged, cured,	51
Relieved,	3
Died,	14
Remaining,	17
Total,	85

The Board feel much pleasure in informing the public, that the Institution is in complete order for the accommodation of such patients as may be admitted to its care—it is under the immediate direction of an experienced Steward & Matron; is well provided with suitable nurses and attendants, and with every convenience and comfort, which the sick may require.

And the plan on which the Hospital is conducted, appears not to have been generally understood, the Visitors think it proper to state, that the patients admitted into it, are charged a certain sum per week, regulated according to the circumstances of the case, for board and medical aid, including every expense, clothing excepted.

The funds hitherto arising from the admission of patients, have done little more than to defray the necessary expenses of the establishment, but the Visitors are not without a hope, that from an increase of the number of those who may apply for relief, and also from such contributions as may generously be made by those persons who feel disposed to aid so useful an institution, they may, in conjunction with the medical gentleman who have charge over it, be enabled at a future day, to extend the hand of charity to some of the deserving poor, who may stand in need of its assistance.

The advantages resulting to those unfortunate persons who labor under mental derangement, when placed in a situation fitted for their reception, and where every means for their reception, and where every means for affording them relief can be promptly resorted to, have been strongly exemplified in the asylum attached to this Hospital. Several patients suffering under this worst of calamities, some of their cases of long standing, have by proper attention and management, been perfectly restored to their friends and to society.

Attending Physicians.
Doctors Mackenzie and Smyth.
Attending Surgeon.
Doctor Gibson.
Consulting Physicians.
Dr's. Brown, Littlejohn, Coulter, White, Crawford, Birkhead, Chatard, Cromwell, Alexander and Owen.
Visitors.
John Hillen, James Mosher, William M'Donald, William Rose and Job Miller.

Applications for admission may be made to either of the Visitors, or to the attending physicians.

The Editors of the Maryland Republican and Gazette at Annapolis, Gazette at Frederick Town, Herald at Havre de Grace, National Intelligencer at Washington, Herald at Alexandria, Virginia Argus at Richmond, Republican at Petersburg, City Gazette at Charleston, and the Republican Ledger at Savannah, will please to insert the above advertisement once a week for 8 weeks, and send in their accounts to the office of the Baltimore American for payment.

☞ They will please furnish their former charge post paid.

The Editors of the STAR and MONITOR at Easton, are requested to copy the above, and send their accounts to the Whig office.

June 11——8

NOTICE.

Upon application made to me the subscriber, chief judge of the fourth judicial district, in the recess of Dorchester county court, by *Thomas H. Hooper*, of the said county, in actual confinement under execution or debt, by his petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto—a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition: the said Thomas H. Hooper having been brought before me by the Sheriff of the said county, and having been satisfied by competent testimony that the said Thomas H. Hooper has resided for two years last past in the State of Maryland; and he having taken the oath required by the act of assembly aforesaid, and given bond with sufficient security for his personal appearance in Dorchester county court, before the judges thereof, on the Saturday next after the fourth Monday in October next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him relative to his said application. I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said Thomas H. Hooper be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed at Easton three months before the time appointed for his appearance, and continued for four successive weeks, and also setting up a copy thereof at the court house door, and a copy at one of the taverns in Cambridge, three months before the said day, thereby to give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court at the time and place aforesaid, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas H. Hooper should not have the benefit of the acts of assembly aforesaid, according to his petition, and that such proceedings may be had thereon as the law directs. Given under my hand this 19th day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirteen.

JOHN DONE.

True copy—
E. RICHARDSON, Clk.

july 27——4

QUEEN-ANN'S COUNTY, To wit.

On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as associate judge of the second judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of *Jacob Harrison*, of Queen-Ann's county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied by competent testimony that he has resided within the State of Maryland the two years preceding his application; and having taken the oath by the said act prescribed, for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Queen-Ann's, to answer such allegations as may be made against him—I do order and adjudge, that the said Jacob Harrison be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers at Easton, once in every two weeks for three months before the first Saturday of next October term, to appear before the said county court, at the court house, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Jacob Harrison should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this 19th of April, 1813.

LEMUEL FURNELL.

july 6——1e2w3m: 26,20:a3,17,31:s14,28:o12

IN QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY COURT,

May Term, 1813.

On application of *William Hackett*, of Queen Ann's county, in writing to the judges of Queen Ann's county court, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said acts, being annexed to his petition; and the said William Hackett being brought into court by the Sheriff, and having satisfied the said court, by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application—having also stated in his said petition, that he is now in actual confinement, and not on account of any breach of the peace, or for the non-payment of any fine or penalty for the breach of the laws of this State or of the United States; and having produced the certificate of the Sheriff of Queen Ann's county, to that effect—and having prayed to be discharged from confinement on the terms prescribed in the said acts—and he having also given bond, with security approved by the said court, as directed by the said acts of assembly, for his personal appearance in Queen Ann's county court, before the judges thereof, in Centreville, on the Saturday next after the third Monday in October next, and at such other time or times as the said court shall appoint, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors, relative to his said application; and he having taken the oath directed by the said act, to deliver up all his property for the benefit of his creditors. It is therefore hereby adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said William Hackett be discharged from his confinement aforesaid, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star, once a week for four weeks successively, give three months notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the time and place aforesaid, between the hours of ten in the morning and two in the afternoon of the same day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, or to shew cause, if any they why the said William Hackett should not have the benefit of the said acts.

Attest— *JOHN BROWNE*, Clerk of Queen Ann's county court.

july 27——4

WORCESTER COUNTY, S.

On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as associate judge of the fourth judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of *Ralph Hinman, Levi Davis* and *Evan D. Yates*, of Worcester county, stating that they are in actual confinement for debt, and praying, for the benefit of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of their property and a list of their creditors, on oath, as far as they can ascertain them, being annexed to their petition; and the said Ralph Hinman, Levi Davis, and Evan D. Yates, having satisfied me by competent testimony that they have resided two years immediately preceding the time of their application, within the State of Maryland—and the said Ralph Hinman, Levi Davis, and Evan D. Yates, having taken the oath as by the said act prescribed, for delivering up their property, and given bond with sufficient security for their personal appearance at the county court of Worcester, on the first Saturday in November term next, to answer such allegations as may be made against them; and having appointed Jesse Sturgis trustee for the said Ralph Hinman, and Lemuel Furnell trustee for the said Levi Davis, and Robert Smith trustee for Evan D. Yates, for the benefit of their creditors—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Ralph Hinman, Levi Davis, and Evan D. Yates, be discharged from their confinement, and that they give notice to their creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three months before the said first Saturday of November term next, in one of the newspapers published in Easton, and also by setting up like notice at the court house door, and at the door of one of the taverns in Snow Hill; and the said Ralph Hinman a further notice at the door of one of the taverns in New Town, to appear before the said county court on the said first Saturday in November term next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Ralph Hinman, Levi Davis, and Evan D. Yates, should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this sixteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

WILLIAM WHITTINGTON.

july 27——13

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the morning of the 16th instant, a yellow man by the name of *Richard*, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; stout and well made, 25 years of age. He was since been seen near Hall's Cross Roads, where he committed a robbery on a poor widow, at which time he obtained a pair of new thickset pantaloons, of an olive colour, and other articles not recollected—A description of the clothing he had on when he absconded is unnecessary, as he has already stolen sufficient pieces of clothing, for the purpose of changing his dress, that he may more effectually elude a description. He has a large scar on the left side of his head, occasioned from the cut of a hoe, while engaged in combat with his adversary. He was formerly purchased by me, out of Dorchester county, near Vienna ferry, of Mr. Henry E. Elbert, who at that time resided on the farm that formerly belonged to Mr. Thomas Smith.—He will probably return to that place, where he has, no doubt, some acquaintances; or proceed to the town of Cambridge, where I am informed his former master resides, for the purpose of seeing his relatives. The above reward will be paid, if brought home or secured in Centreville jail—and if taken out of the State, sixty dollars, and all reasonable expenses paid.

WILLIAM F. BOURKE.

Near Centreville, Queen Ann's county, Maryland, may 25 ——m

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Deserted from my rendezvous, on Saturday the 10th of July, a Recruit by the name of *Andrew Carvine*. He was born in Caroline county, aged twenty two years, five feet eight inches and a half high, of dark complexion, black eyes, and black hair, has lost one of his upper front teeth, and by profession a farmer. Whoever may apprehend the said deserter, and return him to me at Centreville, or deliver him to any officer in the United States army, shall receive the above reward.

CLINTON WRIGHT,
Lieut. U. S. L. D.

Centreville, july 20——m

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Dorchester county, near New Market, a dark mulatto lad, about 17 years of age, known by the name of *JOB*. He is small for his age, weighing when thinly clad, less than 100 pounds, and has a thin visage; when walking he steps long, and turns his toes out. If taken off the Eastern Shore and returned, or secured so that I get him again, the above reward shall be given; or if taken on the Eastern Shore, and returned or secured as above mentioned, the sum of thirty dollars shall be given to the person so returning or securing him.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH.

june 8——m

QUEEN-ANN'S COUNTY, To wit.

On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as chief judge of the second judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of *William Harrison*, of Queen-Ann's county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said William Harrison having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application; and he having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Queen-Ann's, to answer such allegations as may be made against him. I do order and adjudge that the said William Harrison be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give the notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers at Easton, once in every two weeks for three months, before the first Saturday of next October term, to appear before the said County Court at the Court House before eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William Harrison should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand this 26th June, 1813.

R. T. EARLE.

july 6——1e2w3m: 26,20:a3,17,31:s14,28:o12

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, S.

On application to *Joseph Merriken*, of Queen-Ann's county, in writing to me, in the recess of the court, as associate judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them at present, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied by competent testimony that he hath resided in the State of Maryland the two preceding years prior to his application; and having been brought before me by the sheriff of the said county, upon an execution against the body of the said Joseph Merriken—I do hereby order and direct, that the body of the said Joseph Merriken be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before the county court of Queen Ann's county, on the first Saturday in October term next, and at such other days and times as the said court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogations as may be proposed to him by his creditors; and that the said day is hereby appointed for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit: and I do further order and direct, that the said Joseph Merriken do give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton STAR, once every three weeks for the space of three months successively, before the said first Saturday in October term next. Given under my hand this 24th day of March, 1813.

LEMUEL FURNELL.

june 22——1e3w3m: 29,a13,a3,24,s14,o5.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 27th ult. a bright mulatto bound servant called *DANIEL*, about seventeen or eighteen years of age, of a slender form, near five feet high; his hair is long and straight, of a light colour and very fine, no resemblance of a negro's wool; the features of his face regular and fine, except his under lip which is large and drops so as to shew his under teeth.—Had on and took with him one pair of mixed cantaloons, one pair cross-barred do. one red spotted vest, one striped coatee, one new pair of shoes, one half worn fur hat, and two half worn muslin shirts, besides a number of other articles, of winter cloathing. The above reward will be given, if secured in any goal so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

All masters of vessels and others are forwarned harboring him at their peril.

JAMES WAINWRIGHT.

Easton, Md june 1——m

☞ The Editors of the Wilmington Watchman and Philadelphia Aurora will please to insert the above three times, and send their accounts to this office. J. W.

NOTICE.

Was committed to the gaol of Frederick county, Maryland, as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself *Henrietta Carro*, says she is 37 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high; her clothing when committed were a black frock, check apron, white handkerchief, and shoes—says she was manumitted by Mrs. Eliza Nixon, about seven years ago, and that since her manumission she has resided for some time with capt. Samuel W. Stevens, of the city of Baltimore. The owner, if any, is requested to come and release her, otherwise she will be sold for her imprisonment fees as the law directs.

MOSES JONES, Sheriff
Frederick county, Md.

july 12, 1813 (29——8)

WAS COMMITTED

To the goal of Baltimore county, as a runaway, on the 11th May, 1813, a negro man named *Tim*, who says he belongs to George Beltzover, Washington county, Maryland, near Hager's-Town; 5 feet 8 inches high, stout and well made, light complexion, dark eyes. He is about 27 years of age. Had on when committed a drab coloured coatee and vest, and a dark pair of woolen trowsers, cotton shirt, coarse shoes, and an old fur hat—he has a scar over his left eye. The owner is desired to come and take him away, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees.

JOHN HUTCHINS, Sheriff
of Baltimore county.

june 8 (15)——8

WAS COMMITTED

To the goal of Baltimore county, as a runaway, on the 14th May, 1813, a negro girl named *Harriet*, who says she belongs to Adam Nave, near Middle-Town, Maryland; 5 feet 3 inches high, stout and well made, dark complexion, dark eyes. She is about 16 or 17 years of age. Had on when committed a striped petticoat and jacket, and sundry other cloathing. The owner is desired to come and take her away, otherwise she will be sold for her prison fees.

JOHN HUTCHINS, Sheriff
of Baltimore county.

june 8 (15)——8

WAS COMMITTED

To the goal of Baltimore county, as a runaway, on the 22d May, 1813, a negro girl named *Sarah Williams*, who says she is free born, and was born in New Market; her mother's name she says was Kate. She is 5 feet 1 inches high, slender made, yellowish complexion, dark eyes; she is about 20 years of age. Had on when committed a spotted calico frock, a pair of common black leather shoes, and a white bonnet. The owner is desired to come and take her away, otherwise she will be sold for her prison fees.

JOHN HUTCHINS, Sheriff
of Baltimore county.

june 8 (15)——8

Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every *Tuesday Morning*, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Printer of the LAWS of the UNITED STATES.

[VOL. 11.....14.] TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1813. [No. 49.....717.]

THE TERMS OF THE STAR,

Are *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* per annum, payable half yearly, in advance: No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for *One Dollar*, and continued weekly for *Twenty-Five Cents* per square.

CAVALRY.

The Independent Light Dragoons are ordered to meet at Easton, on SATURDAY, 14th inst at 10 o'clock A. M. completely equipped for exercise, each member provided with 10 rounds of blank cartridges.

WILL. HARRISON, Jun. Lieut. Com.

august 3——2

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold on FRIDAY, the 13th of August next, at his late residence—All the personal estate of *John Melony*, dec'd. All sums of and above 5 dollars, (for which a note with approved security will be required) a credit of six months will be given: the cash must be paid at the time of sale, on all sums under 5 dollars. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, if fair, if not, the next fair day.

ELEANOR MELONY, Ex'x.

july 27——3

SALE POSTPONED.

The sale of the personal estate of *John Melony*, dec'd. as advertised in the first page to take place on the 13th, is postponed to THURSDAY, 19th of August inst. on account of a Camp Meeting in Queen Ann's.

august 3——3

NOTICE.

The members of the Easton Jockey Club are requested to meet at Thomas Henrix's Hotel, on TUESDAY the 10th of August, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order—

THOMAS HENRIX, Sec'ry.

august 3——2

STOCK OF GOODS FOR SALE.

The subscriber wishing to decline the Mercantile Business, will sell his stock of Goods on hand; also his store house, dwelling, and sundry lots of ground in and about the town of Cambridge. A purchaser of the store and dwelling, being connected in the same building, can have immediate possession. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN REID.

august 3——3q

TAKE NOTICE.

The subscriber having sold out his stock of Goods on hand, to Messrs. *Stewart & Whiteley*, takes the liberty to request all those indebted to him, to call and settle their accounts immediately, either by paying the money or giving a note with security, as he intends leaving this shore in a short time—He is in hopes that the above notice will be attended to, or otherwise the accounts will be put into the hands of officers for collection, without respect to persons.

SAMUEL HOLMES.

july 27——m

NOTICE.

The subscribers take this method of informing their friends, and the public in general, that they have bought out *Samuel Holmes's* stock of GOODS—consisting of

Hardware, Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c.

which in addition to a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce, at the same stand occupied by Samuel Holmes. The former customers of Samuel Holmes and others are requested to call and see the present proprietors, who flatter themselves that from the attention they are determined to pay to the business, they will give general satisfaction.

STEWART & WHITELEY.

july 27——m

IN CHANCERY,

July 21, 1813.

Ordered that the sale made and reported by John Willoughby, trustee for the sale of the real estate of *George Brannock*, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 25th day of September next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Easton Star before the 25th day of August next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $1241 18 1-2.

JAMES P. HEATH,
Reg. Cur. Can.

august 3——3

NOTICE TO BLACKSMITHS.

The subscriber wishes to employ a good Smith for the next year—One who can come well recommended, will either be taken as a partner, or allowed good wages, as it may suit, to superintend one of the best stands on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Apply at the Star office, or to the subscriber, living in Cambridge.

WILLIAM C. RIDGAWAY.

august 3——3

CATTLE FOR SALE.

I will sell 25 or 30 head of good Cattle, low for cash.

WM. G. TILGHMAN.

Groses, july 13——m

N. B. 120 lbs. quarter blooded Merino wool for sale.

FOR RENT FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

My late dwelling on Aurora street, in Easton, at present occupied by Mr. Peter Harris—also a two story brick house, occupied by Mr. Henry Parrott, Washington street. Likewise two farms in Caroline county.

DAVID KERR, Junior.

Easton, july 27——m

NOTICE.

The subscriber having declined the Mercantile Business, and anxious to make payment to those to whom he is indebted, respectfully solicits those indebted to him to make immediate payment—otherwise coercive measures will be taken.

JAMES WILLSON, Jun.

Easton, july 6——6*

FOR SALE,

The residue of the time of service of a negro lad, now thirteen years old, bound by the orphans court, to learn the farming business, till twenty one years of age. Enquire at this office.

july 27——m

We are authorised to say that the following gentlemen will serve in the next Legislature of Maryland, if elected by the free and independent voters of Dorchester county.

Dr. Henry P. Waggaman, William Groghegan, Algernon S. Stanford, George Lake.

august 3——9

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT.

Gentlemen,

Grateful for the support which I received at the last election for Delegates—I am again induced to offer myself a candidate at the ensuing election to represent you in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

I have the honor to be your ob't serv't.

JOHN SETH.

Head of Wye, aug. 3——9

TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

At the solicitation of a number of my fellow-citizens, I am induced to solicit your suffrages at the ensuing election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

PETER WILLIS.

august 3——9

TO THE CITIZENS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

I offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next Legislature of Maryland, and respectfully solicit the support of my fellow citizens.

THO. CULBRETH.

august 3——9

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Your former kindness influences me to beg the indulgence of your suffrages at the next Election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

J. BENNETT.

august 3——9

TO THE FREEMEN OF TALBOT.

I offer myself a Candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland: should I be elected, be assured that every exertion will be used to promote the liberty and happiness of my fellow citizens.

JONATHAN SPENCER.

june 29——m

VOTERS OF TALBOT,

I solicit your suffrages at the next election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

DANIEL MARTIN.

june 29——m

VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY—

Fellow Citizens,

After knowing the result of the election in this county in October last, for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, I then did declare myself a candidate for Delegate at the ensuing election, and solicit your suffrages for the same.

JOHN BOON.

july 27——6

TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens,

Being encouraged by a number of my friends, I solicit your suffrages at the next election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland. Should I be amongst the favorite candidates, every endeavor shall be used to give general satisfaction.

T. SAULSBURY.

july 27——m

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Gentlemen,

At the request of a large and respectable portion of my fellow citizens I am induced again to Solicit your suffrages at the ensuing Election for delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

Your ob't. serv't.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

july 27——10

NAVAL GENERAL ORDER.

The palpable and criminal intercourse held with the enemy's forces, blockading and invading the waters and shores of the United States, is, in a military view, an offence of so deep a die as to call for the vigilant interposition of all the Naval officers of the United States.

This intercourse is not only carried on by foreigners, under the specious garb of friendly flags, who convey provisions, water and succours of all kinds, (ostensibly destined for friendly ports, in the face, too, of a declared & rigorous blockade,) direct to the fleets and stations of the enemy, with constant intelligence of our naval and military force and preparation, and the means of continuing and conducting the invasion to the greatest possible annoyance of the country: but the same traffic, intercourse, and intelligence, is carried on with great subtility and treachery by profligate citizens, who, in vessels ostensibly navigating our own waters, from port to port, under cover of night, or other circumstances favouring their turpitude, find means to convey succours or intelligence to the enemy and elude the penalty of the law. This lawless traffic and intercourse is also carried on to a great extent, in craft, whose capacity exempts them from the regulations of the revenue laws, and from the vigilance which vessels of greater capacity attract.

I am, therefore, commanded by the President of the United States to enjoin and direct all Naval commanding officers to exercise the strictest vigilance, and to stop and detain all vessels or craft, whatsoever, proceeding or apparently intending to proceed towards the enemy's vessels within the waters, or hovering about the harbors of the United States; or towards any station occupied by the enemy within the jurisdiction of the United States, from which vessels or craft the enemy might derive succours or intelligence.

W. JONES.

Navy Department, July 29, 1813.

To the commanding officers of stations, or of vessels of the Navy of the U. States

august 3——10

FOR RENT,

One half of Kent Fort Manor, lying in Queen Ann's county, on Kent Island, upwards of one thousand acres of land, bounded on the Eastern and Western Bays. I can venture to say there is one farm equal to any on the Island.—For terms apply to the subscriber, living near the premises.

WOOLMAN GIBSON.

july 13——6

COMMERCIAL AND FARMERS' BANK OF BALTIMORE.

July 15*th*, 1813.

The Stockholders in this Institution are requested to meet at the new Banking House, on MONDAY, the 13th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to determine whether they will accept, or decline, the terms offered by the late act of the Legislature, for renewing the charters of the several Banks in this State.

By order of the Board.

GEO. T. DUNBAR, Cashier.

P. S. The Fredericktown Herald, and Easton Star, will insert the above once a week until the 13th of September, and forward their accounts to the Bank for payment.

july 20——8

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS BANK OF BALTIMORE.

July 14*th*, 1813.

The Stockholders of this Institution are hereby requested to meet at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 20th of September next at 10 o'clock, A. M. to take into consideration the terms proposed by a late law of the Legislature for renewing the charters of the several Banks therein mentioned.

By order of the Board—

JOHN DUER, Cashier.

july 27——8

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has for rent, a House and Lot, with a good Blacksmith's shop, for the ensuing year, in the village of Boonsborough, which is an excellent stand for a good smith.

JOHN BOON.

july 27——3

Easton Hotel.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened his

HOTEL,

at the house formerly occupied as the BANK, where he hopes to merit a continuance of the custom he was so fortunate as to receive in that elegant establishment that was lately consumed by Fire.

THOMAS HENRIX.

april 6——m

CENTREVILLE ACADEMY.

The Trustees have employed masters of ability, and of the most exemplary conduct, to teach in this Institution. It is under the best discipline, and the most rigid regard paid to the morals of the pupils. The Reverend DANIEL STEPHENS is Professor of the Latin, Greek, and French languages—Mr. SIMON CANTWELL Professor of the English language, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Geography, &c. As the youth of Queen Ann's and the adjoining counties can recieve as liberal an education at this Seminary as at any other, and the funds allowed by the State enabling the trustees to fix the rate of tuition at the most moderate terms offers every inducement to parents and guardians to give it a preference. The situation of this place is well known for its healthiness—and board may be had in private families, on very reasonable terms.

KENSEY HARRISON, Sec'ry.
to the Board of Trustees.

june 29——9

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

July 27th, 1813.

On application of Solomon Cahall, administrator of *William Cahall*, late of Caroline county, dec'd.—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly and faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand, and (L S) the seal of my office affixed, this twenty-ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Test—, J. RICHARDSON, Reg'r
of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order—

Notice is hereby given, That all persons having claims against the said dec'd. are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 29th day of January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of July, anno domini 1813.

SOLOMON CAHALL, adm'r
of William Cahall, dec'd.

august 3——3

TO RENT,

A Tanyard in Dorchester county, near Hunting Creek Mills. This tanyard has a quantity of good vatts, good shop and bark-house, and dwelling house. Any person renting said tanyard, can be supplied with tools suitable for the business, and about eight cords of good bark now ready for use. Possession can be given at any time, by the subscriber.

WILLIAM CORKIN, Sen.

august 3——3q

NOTICE.

The subscriber having taken out letters of administration on the estate of *John Kinnemont*, late of Talbot county, deceased—All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, or compulsory measures will be resorted to, and all those having claims against said estate are requested to hand them in to the subscriber (or to Wm. Bertridge who is authorised by me to settle said estate) legally authenticated for settlement.

RICHARD KINNEMONT, Adm'r
of John Kinnemont, dec'd.

august 3——3

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber has obtained letters testamentary on the personal estate of *Charles M'Callister*, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said dec'd. are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, on or before the first day of February next ensuing; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of July, 1813.

HARRIET PALMER, Ex'trix
of Charles M'Callister, dec'd.

july 27——3q

CONGRESS.

HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, July 20.

SECRET PROCEEDINGS.

The following message was received from the President of the U. States, by Mr. Graham:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States.

There being sufficient ground to infer that it is the purpose of the enemy to combine, with the blockade of our ports, special licenses to neutral vessels, or to British vessels in neutral disguises, whereby they may draw from our country the precise kind and quantity of exports essential to their wants, whilst its general commerce remains obstructed; keeping in view also the insidious discrimination between different ports of the U. States; & as such a system, if not counteracted, will have the effect of diminishing very materially the pressure of the war on the enemy, and encouraging a perseverance in it, at the same time that it will leave the general commerce of the United States under all the pressure the enemy can impose, thus subjecting the whole to British regulation, in subserviency to British monopoly—I recommend to the consideration of Congress the expediency of an immediate and effectual prohibition of exports, limited to a convenient day in their next session, and removable, in the mean time, in the event of a cessation of the blockade of our ports.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, July 20, 1813.

The Message was referred to the Committee of Foreign Relations, & the doors were opened.

WEDNESDAY, July 21.

Mr. Calhoun from the Committee of Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the Message of the President of the U. States received yesterday, made a report, on which report the House immediately went into committee of the whole, Mr. Kennedy in the Chair; and after some time spent therein, the committee rose, and reported to the House the report of the Committee of Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the President's message with an amendment.

The report as amended states,

"That they have had the same under consideration, and are of opinion that it would be expedient to adopt the measure submitted by the Message to the consideration of the House."

The question was taken on concurring in the said report as amended, and decided by Yeas and Nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Alston, Avery, Bard, Barnett, Beall, Bibb, Bowen, Burwell, Butler, Caldwell, Chapell, Clark, Clopton, Condict, Conard, Crawford, Creighton, Dawson, Desha, Earle, Eppes, Evans, Farrow, Findley, Fisk, of Vt. Forney, Forsythe, Franklin, Gholson, Goodwyn, Gourdine, Griffin, Grundy, Hall, Hawes, Hubbard, Humphreys, Hyneman, Ingersoll, Irwin, Kerr, Kershaw, Lefferts, Lyle, M'Coy, M'Kim, M'Lean, Moore, Murfree, Nelson, Newton, Parker, Pickering, Piper, Pleasants, Rea, of Penn. Rhea, of Tenn. Rich, Roane, Roberts, Robertson, Sage, Sevier, Sharp, Smith, of Penn. Smith, of Va. Strong, Tannehill, Telfair, Ward, of N. J. Whitehill, Wilson, of Penn. Wright, Yancey—78.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayly, of Va. Benson, Bigelow, Bradbury, Breckenridge, Brigham, Caperton, Calhoun, Champion, Cheves, Chley, Comstock, Culpepper, Davenport, Duvall, Ely, Gleninger, Goldsborough, Grosvenor, Hasbrouck, Hufty, Hungerford, Jackson, of R. I. Kennedy, Kent, of N. Y. Kent, of Md. King, of Mass. Lewis, Lovett, Lowndes, M'Kee, Moseley, Oakley, Pearson, Pitkin, J. Reed, Richardson, Ruggles, Seybert, Sherwood, Stanford, Sturges, Taggart, Taylor, Thompson, Vose, Wheaton, White, Wilson, of Mass. Winter—51.

The report was then referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Grundy, Wright, Robertson, Bibb and Fisk, with instruction to report a bill in conformity thereto.

Thursday, July 22.

Mr. Grundy from the select committee appointed yesterday, reported a bill laying an Embargo on all ships and vessels of the ports and harbors of the United States; which was twice read and committed to a committee of the whole House for this day.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill, Mr. Nelson in the Chair, and after some time spent therein, the committee rose and reported the bill with amendments; which were concurred in by the House.

After several unsuccessful motions to amend, the question was taken on engrossing the bill for a third reading, and decided by Yeas and Nays as follows:

For engrossing 78
Against it 56

Mr. Pitkin moved to postpone the bill indifinitively—Negatived.

The question was then stated "Shall the bill pass?" and decided by Yeas and Nays as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Avery, Bard, Barnett, Beall, Bibb, Bowen, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Caldwell, Chapell, Clark, Clopton, Condit, Conard, Crawford, Creighton, Davis of Penn. Dawson, Desha, Earle, Eppes, Evans, Farrow, Findley, Fisk, of Vt. Forney, Forsythe, Franklin, Gholson, Goodwyn, Gourdine, Griffin, Grundy, Hall, Hawes, Hopkins, of Ky. Hubbard, Humphreys Hyneman, Ingersoll, Ingham, Irwin, Kerr, Kershaw, King, of N. Y. Lefferts, Lyle, Macon, M'Coy, M'Kim, M'Lean, Moore, Murfree, Nelson, Newton, Ormsby, Parker, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Rea, of Penn. Rhea of Tenn. Rich, Roane, Roberts, Robertson, Sevier, Sharp, Smith, of Penn. Strong, Tannehill, Telfair, Ward, of N. J. Wilson, of Penn. Wright, Yancey—80.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bayly, of Vir. Benson, Bigelow, Breckenridge, Brigham, Caperton, Calhoun, Champion, Cheves, Chley, Comstock, Culpepper, Davenport, Ely, Geddes, Gloninger, Hasbrouck, Hufty, Hungerford, Jackson, of R. I. Kennedy, Kent, of N. Y. Kent, of Md. King, of Mass. Lewis, Lovett, Lowndes, Mosely, Oakley, Pickering, Pitkin, Potter, J. Reed, Ridgely, Ruggles, Seybert, Sheffey, Sherwood, Shipperd, Smith, of N. Y. Stanford, Sturges, Taggart, Taylor, Thompson, Vose, Wheaton, White, Wilson, of Mass. Winter.—50.

The bill was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence, and the secret sitting closed.

The injunction of secrecy was removed on yesterday.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, July 23.

The bill entitled "An act laying an Embargo on all the ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. States," was received from the House of Representatives by Mr. Grundy and Mr. Robertson; and the same was twice read and referred to the Committee of Foreign Relations.

ON SATURDAY

Mr. Campbell from the committee of Foreign Relations, reported the bill laying an Embargo on all the ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the U. States, amended; which was made the order of the day for Monday.

ON MONDAY

The Senate resumed, as in committee of the whole the consideration of the bill laying an Embargo together with the amendments reported by the committee of Foreign Relations.

The amendment of the committee was agreed to; and several other attempts made without effect to amend; when

Mr. Bibb moved to postpone the bill to the first Monday in December next—This motion was disagreed to by Yeas and Nays as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bibb, Brown, Dana, Fromentein, German, Gilman, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Mason, Stone, Varnum, Wells—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Bledsoe, Brent, Bullock, Campbell, Chase, Condit, Gailard, Giles, Howell, Lacock, Leib, Morrow, Robinson, Smith, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Worthington—18.

After several other unsuccessful attempts to amend the bill, it was, on motion of Mr. Smith, postponed to to morrow.

ON WEDNESDAY

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill laying an Embargo; when

The question was stated, "shall the bill be read the third and passed?" and decided in the negative, as follows:

For the passage of the bill—Messrs. Bledsoe, Brent, Bullock, Campbell, Chase, Condit, Gailard, Howell, Lacock, Leib, Morrow, Robinson, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Worthington—16.

Against it—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brown, Dana, Fromentein, German, Giles, Gilman, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Mason, Stone, Varnum, Wells—18.

Which decision amounting to a rejection of the bill, Messrs. Campbell and Varnum were appointed a committee to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate do not concur in the said bill.

His excellency Gov. Smith, by the advice of the Council, has ordered out an additional reinforcement of 500 men from the State troops and 500 from the militia for the defence of N. London, and for the relief of the militia lately ordered out by Major General Williams.

Connecticut Herald.

DON CARLOS DE OVIEDO TO THE MEXICAN ARMY.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27th, 1813.

Friends and Regenerators of Spanish America, greeting:

The cause which unites you in arms is great, sublime & holy; it will triumph; Heaven protects it. Your first exploits are like those of Hercules in his cradle; they are the admiration of the world.—Bant, not long since, under the degrading weight of your chains, you were looked at with scorn. At present that its first links are broken, the brilliancy of your successes captivate all hearts; every people feel interested in your happiness. The route which you have still to pursue is pregnant with toil and danger; but, there is no glory in triumphing without peril.—Your force depends on union: and the success of your independence, on the sacrifice of your personal, to your general interests. Let there be no ambition, no jealousy among you but such only as excites the desire to serve best the country.——Let no offices or employments be venally sold; valor and patriotism alone should obtain them. Far from you be intrigues and intriguers: they are political cankers which prey upon and destroy. Look for virtue and talents, for they will not solicit your patronage: they are humble and retired. Appoint a provisional government, until the people assembled choose their Representatives, their Legislators.——A nation without chiefs, without magistrates, is incapable of effecting a salutary, wise or grand object; it is a multitude who feel themselves strong; but, who are weak, who are nothing: because they know not how to make use of their strength. Establish in our army discipline & subordination: they alone can obtain for the glory of victory. Without them, defeat is certain: you would share the fate of the soldiers of Darius fighting against the *invincibles* of Alexander the Great.—Follow these precepts and your triumphs will never be doubtful; be constant, and every thing will yield to your efforts.—For, when the spirit of liberty and independence finds its way in a state, it is like the thunder hurled by the omnipotent—it stops only at the gaol which it has fixed!

Mexicans! You can no longer separate your existence from that of liberty. Cease to be, rather than cease to be free. At every effort which you make for your independence, believe that you feel agitated under your steps the bones of your fathers who were butchered by your former tyrants: they will give an impulse to that immutable energy which victory has just crowned in your first combats. I know by my friends, that the *sci disant* representatives of the *sci disant* government of *Cadiz*, attempt to excite jealousy and discord among your Chiefs; beware of their underhanded criminal plots. The brave men who command you, and these who are going to range themselves under your columns, are but your defenders and friends. Doubt, in such a case, is crime; it is more degrading for him who harbors it, than for him who is the object of it. Be united, be like "the bundle of sticks;" and victory will never be uncertain or wavering.

Your 1st successes have increased a hundred fold the number of your admirers. All hearts here address the same vow: that of seeing you happy and free. You will be aided in your struggle: it is august, it is worthy of the descendants of *Montezuma*. Already powerful succors in men, in arms, and munitions of war, are preparing under the direction of a brave French general. His arrival under your standards will be the signal for new triumphs. If he finds in Mexico, a *Cornwallis* or a *Suwarroff*, he will repeat the scenes of *Ireland* and *Zurich*. His motto is to conquer or perish.

The immortal hero who reigns in France, has just repeated on the plains of *Lutzen*, the high exploits of arms with which the world has so often resounded. The barbarians of *Russia* attacked & conquered, fly cowardly before his thunders, which *five times* have terrified and overthrown the coalesced powers of Europe. Sixty thousand men killed, wounded and prisoners, and the new conquest of *Prussia* which can no longer be retarded, are the fruits of the brilliant victory of Napoleon, over the *titled* slaves in the pay of the hateful government of England—

That ferocious government, established upon the bones of a hundred slaughtered nations.

The usurper of *Bengal* and the murderer of Tippoo Saib and his whole family.

The destroyer of the government of India, the executioner of *Subab Sera, Jael Dowla*, & of the *Subab*, the ally of *Meer Jafier!*

The power which basely subjects Kings and Princes to its ferocious caprice, and which, under the mask of an atrocious villainy, used the name of the Emperor of *Mogul*, to dethrone, put in irons, or assassinate all the *Subabs* who refused to bear her chains.

The power which caused the unfortunate monarch of Russia, *Paul the first*, to be strangled for having made peace with the French republic.

Which *five times* has called upon the banditti, assassins and poisoners, to destroy the greatest man of his and former ages, that Napoleon, that hero, whom Heaven has destined to break the sceptre of the seas, by which Britain has covered the globe with ruins, murders, mourning and blood!

Which has organised insurrections, assassinations, and civil war, in France!

Which is the sanguinary tyrant of wretched Ireland!

Which has been the robber, in time of peace, of the fleets of the potentates of Europe: at Toulon; at Cadiz; at the Cape of Good Hope, & at Copenhagen—but I have not done—those are not all the overflowing torrents of her crimes—the Russian fleet, at present, under the pledge of her hospitality, *I now predict*, will, within 6 months, form a new addition to her list of plunders!

This power is the fire brand, which under the false and vain pretext of placing *Ferdinand* upon the throne, has strewed his wretched country with dead bodies, & rendered *Spain* and *Portugal* a heap of ruins and ashes!

She sells arms to the republicans, and stilettos & poinards to the royalists of South America, to bathe in human blood that new cradle of liberty!

She is the chief of the *Vandalism* of the nineteenth century! and the infamous violator of the principles of liberty in the rights & independence of the citizens of the United States, whose vessels she considers as slave floating markets to provide for and arm her squadrons!

She gives to the war against North America that character of atrocity and barbarity which guides and animates her, and has ordered her admirals and others satellites, to slaughter, plunder, burn, and wage against her a war of extermination, from the worthiest citizens to those who inhabit the cottage!

Let her, in fine, whose sole essence is crime, rejoice! The earth sees itself strewed with corpses! Her plans of blood and devastation are realized—Hampton! a name mingling respect & horror! whose inhabitants have always been willing disciples of the laws of honour and humanity!—where female beauty was the proud model of virtue, innocence and modesty! why thy sadness and thy sobs? dost thou regret the death of a beneficient old man, torn from the embraces of orphans, or from his bemoaning family? or else it is one of the young virgins whom an untimely death snatches from her destined husband? But, what do I see? Whirl winds of smoke! They are houses in flames! Shrieks, lamentations, are heard!—Hampton & its wretched inhabitants are the prey of devouring flame! The eye saddens—is pensive—the soul sickens and the heart shudders! Soon annihilation approaches—rapes are discovered—the horrid imprecations of the modern *Vandals* are heard!—They are Englishmen who with looks of darkness conspire against humanity and its sublimest attributes! They are barbarians with eyes sparkling in rage and horrific crime who have given the last finish to their villainies and atrocities, nature cries revenge: justice, honor, and frighted innocence seek an asylum; but in vain! Such noble and chaste sentiments are unknown to these infamous banditti—men, women, children, the maimed, the infirm, the dying, all are alike butchered, and unfortunate Hampton is but a brightful scene of massacres, crimes and blood.

Americans!—I see you shudder with horror at this list of cruelties consummated by the English....but....I I have not yet told you, that which they have just perpetrated, and which closes the history of their political crimes!—Americans! the chastity of your wives, and the virgin innocence of your sisters, of your modest countrywomen of Hampton; have shone but for a few moments, and, like a beautiful Aurora, they are no more! The *Vandals* of England have profaned, sullied, dishonoured them.——They are at present but the victims of pity, of tears, of regrets and sighs; but, there remains for them one hope...that of finding in you husbands, brothers, friends, protectors, and avengers! The heart that does not beat for vengeance is paralized with cowardice or treason!—Americans! your battles will be those of heroism against ferocity; of warlike genius against the blind fury of destruction! Heaven is on your side, your cause is holy; fight and you will be conquerors!

This is the picture of the English government; but....let me be permitted to lay down my pen, and interpose between the recital of her crimes and me, some moments of suspension to my consternation and horror!

N. B. The printers of newspapers and other periodical publications throughout the Union, enemies to British crimes, and friendly to the progress of the liberty and independence of South America, will confer a particular favor on me, by giving the above a few insertions.

CARLOS DE OVIEDO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

July 19th, 1813.

SIR,

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 17th inst. inquiring what further provision is deemed necessary to be made during the present session of Congress, for meeting the public engagements and defraying the public expenditures.

In the report made from this Department to Congress, on the 2d of June last, the means already provided for the service of this year was stated to be sufficient exclusive of any additional expenditures which might be found necessary on account of the War and Navy Departments. New and additional expenditures are contemplated in those departments amounted to near a million of dollars, and calls of militia in various parts of the U. States, which have already taken place, which will probably be repeated before the close of the present year, may require a million of dollars more. An additional sum of about two millions may therefore be considered as necessary to secure the public service during the remainder of the year, from delay and embarrassment.

As the loan for the service of the year 1814, cannot with convenience be made sufficiently early in that year to meet the demands which must be sustained by the Treasury at its commencement, it is proposed that in addition to the sum of two millions above mentioned for the present year a loan should now be authorised sufficient, with the sums receivable from the revenue to defray the expenditures of the three first months of the year 1814.

The demands upon the Treasury for those three months are estimated as follows, viz:

For civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous expenses	$400,000
For public debt, exclusive of Treasury Notes and interest thereon, falling due in the months of January and February 1814, which will be provided for out of the surplus of the sinking fund for the year 1813,	1,100,000
For the War and Navy Departments	6,000,000
	$7,500,000
The amount receivable from the custom house duties, during that period may be estimated at	1,500,000
From sales of public lands, and from the internal duties which will go into operation on the 1st of January, 1814,	250,000
The balance which will remain in the Treasury on the 31st of December next, is estimated to amount to about 2,000,000 of dollars.—As this amount is somewhat larger than may be necessary to be permanently retained in the Treasury, there may be applied from it towards the demands during the first quarter of the year 1814, the sum of	250,000
Making together	2,000,000
And will leave to be furnished by the loan	3,500,000
	$7,500,000

The whole sum therefore, for which it is conceived eligible that an authority should now be given to the President to obtain on loan, before the close of the present year, is seven millions five hundred thousand dollars; of which it is estimated that 2,000,000 may be wanted for the service of the present year, and the residue towards the supply for the service of the year 1814.

If this loan shall be authorised, a sufficient sum from its proceeds may probably be brought into the Treasury in the course of the present year, to take the place of two millions of dollars of the Treasury notes already authorised to be issued and taken into the former estimates as part of the resources of the present year. A special authority to make a loan for this purpose suggested as proper to be granted by Congress, in the report to that body of the 2d of June last; and the necessity for it arose from the consideration, that if five millions of dollars, being the whole amount of those notes authorised to be issued for the service of this year, should be actually issued before its close, there would be at that time in circulation, the sum of seven millions of dollars; a sum greater, considering the limited state of our commerce, and the small amount of custom house bonds which will then remain outstanding, and to the payment of which they are applicable, than might perhaps be maintained in circulation, without some difficulty or depreciation. In the months of January and February, 1814, near 2 millions of dollars of Treasury notes issued under the act of June, 30, 1812, will be paid off; and if the issuing of that amount of those notes authorised by the act of February 25, 1813, can be postponed till that time, as it may be, if the loan now proposed should be authorised, they will merely take the place of the others, and the amount in circulation not exceed what a steady and effective demand requires.

It is not perceived that any provisions are necessary in the law for authorising the loan at the present time different from those contained in the act of February 8th, 1812, authorising a loan for a sum not exceeding sixteen millions of dollars.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. JONES,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. William W. Bibb,
Acting Chairman of the
Committee of Ways and Means.

DISTRIBUTION OF ARMS.

A REPORT.

The Committee of Military Affairs, to whom was referred a resolution of the House of the 15th of June, instructing them to enquire whether any, and if any what alterations are necessary to be made in the act, entitled "An act making provision for arming & equipping the whole body of the Militia of the U States;" and particularly whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary as to the time when the arms procured by virtue of said act, shall be distributed to each State and Territory,

REPORT:

That the funds appropriated by the act of the 23d of April, for arming the whole body of the militia, amounted, on the 23d of April last, to $1 000 000; that of this sum $94,792 have been actually expended, and that the whole number of arms procured up to this day amount to 24,477 stands, all derived under contracts of supply; that of these the following disposition has been made, viz.

Before the 24th December, 1812.	
New Hampshire,	1,000
Vermont,	2,000
Rhode Island,	1 000
New Jersey,	1,000
Delaware,	500
North Carolina,	2 150
South Carolina,	2,000
Georgia,	1,000
Ohio,	1 500
Kentucky,	1,500
Tennessee,	1 500
Illinois Territory,	216
Indiana Territory,	——
Louisiana	250
Since the 24th of December, 1812.	
Connecticut,	2,000
New York,	2,000
Maryland,	1,500
Louisiana,	1 500
Ohio,	1 500
Dist. of Columbia,	2 000

Making an aggregate of 26,000 stands delivered, and leaving a balance of 8 477 stands subject to future distribution.

That the aforesaid disposition has been made in virtue of the authority conferred by the 3d section of the act of April, 1808, which is as follows:—"That all the arms procured in virtue of this act shall be transmitted to the several States composing this Union & Territories thereof; to each State and Territory respectively, in proportion to the number of effective Militia in each State and Territory, and by each State & Territory to be distributed to the Militia in such State and Territory under such rules and regulations as shall be by law prescribed by the Legislature of each State and Territory."

The language of this section is clear, and admits of but one construction.—The proportion to which each State is entitled is secured by it; each State having contributed its just proportion of arms: shall be transmitted to each State and Territory respectively, in proportion to the number of effective Militia in each State and Territory."—"*Transmitted*," when? At such time as the Executive may deem proper.—This is the only construction, in the opinion of your committee, of which the language of the section is susceptible. If the intention of the Legislature had been to blind the Executive to a *simultaneous* or *periodical* transmission, the language of the section would have been different: "shall be transmitted *at the same time*," or "shall be transmitted *annually* or *biennially*, or *triennially* would have been the language of the Legislature. The *time* of transmission not being specified, therefore, but left, as your Committee conclude, to a sound Executive discretion, the question is, whether any alteration in the act of April, 1808, be in this respect expedient.

In legislation it is extremely difficult and frequently impossible to foresee all the exigencies, which may arise under a particular act; and, consequently, extremely difficult and frequently impossible to make adequate provision for them. In some cases even the Legislature foreseeing a possible exigency, it would be unwise to anticipate and provide for it by the *express letter* of the law —— Would it become the Legislature of the Union, for instance, to anticipate the rebellion of a State against the authority of the United States, and to enact that "no State in actual rebellion against the U. States, should be entitled to receive its proportion of arms?" Your committee presume not, a legislation of this character, would, to say nothing of the violence it would offer to the enlightened sensibility of the National Legislature, be the means when frequently, indulged of bringing about that very state of things, which cannot be tho't of without horror, and which ought not to be spoken of at all. In every act of legislation, therefore, something must be left to implication; something must be left to discretion. But there are other considerations, which, in the opinion of your Committee, justify the discretion as to the *time of transmission*.

A war unexpectedly breaks out; a particular section is exposed to the assaults of the enemy; that section destitute of arms: shall the enemy be suffered to advance, to lay waste with fire and sword, because the President is bound by the letter of the law so to distribute the arms as that each State shall, at *the same time*, receive a proportion exact equal to the number of its effective militia? No, would be the exclamation from one end of the Union to the other; let the *safety of the part* be consulted, tho' the whole suffer inconvenience. Yet were such the letter of the law, Executive would, under any circumstances, be bound to respect it. The act of the 23d of April, 1813, was passed in a session of profound peace; contemplating future wars, it looked to no particular war; it had just gone into operation, had scarcely developed its first fruits, when the present war broke out. The war found the militia badly armed; it found particular portions of them worse armed and more exposed than others. Would it have been wise under these circumstances to distribute 30 000 stand of arms *equally* among 80,000 militia, or would it have been wiser, to consult the *wants* and *exposure* of particular portions.

But suppose it were expedient, in the opinion of your committee, to define, with precision, the time of transmission, what period ought to be selected! If a yearly or biennial, or triennial distribution were adopted, it might happen by casualty or accident that within the period limited, no arms were received, or so few that the expense & trouble of distribution would exceed the expense of manufacture, and what would the distribution of a dozen or a hundred stand of arms avail the militia of a great state; they would be lost in the transmission, or suffered by the States to lie neglected and forgotten.—In the distribution by the States themselves among their own Militia, it is more than probable they would be governed by the same principle as that by which the recent disposition of the U. States has seemed to be regulated? Would a State, having 1000 companies of militia, so scrupulously consult the principle of equality in the distribution of 1000 stands of arms as to give one musket and bayonet to a *company*? It may fairly be presumed not. The *wants*, the *frontier position* and actual *exposure* of particular parts of the State would be much more likely to regulate the distribution. Those of the militia, to be sure, from whom, for the moment, they are withheld, might complain of a departure from the principle of exact equality; but with what concern would the Legislative body of such State regard such complaint?

For these, and various other reasons which might be adduced, but with which your committee forbear to trouble the House, they are of opinion that, for the present at least, the act of April, 1808, requires no alterations. They are the more confirmed in this opinion, because they have reason to believe that there has been no misconstruction of the law; that the seeming irregularity which has taken place has grown out of the exigency of the times; that a disposition exists to correct such irregularity as soon as circumstances will admit; that the correction is, in fact, at this moment proceeding; that in due time all the State must and will receive their respective proportions of arms; and, in fine, that the immediate representatives of the people in Congress, inspecting as they do with never ceasing vigilance the execution of this as well as every other law, stand ready to apply the remedy whensoever right, or justice, or expediency shall seem to them to demand it.

Copy of a letter to the Secretary of War respecting the distribution of arms.

Committee Room, June 30, 1813.

SIR,

I am directed by the committee on military affairs, to whom has been referred a resolution instructing them to enquire what alterations are necessary in the act of the 23d April, 1808, providing for the arming the whole body of the militia of the U. S. to ask information on the following points, viz:

1st. What number of arms have been received by the United States since the 24th day of December, 1812, under contracts or purchases for carrying into effect the aforesaid act of the 23d April, 1808?

2d. Whether, since the 24th day of Dec. 1812, any further disposition has been made of the arms acquired under the act of 23d April 1808, and, if any further disposition, to what amount; to what states and territories, and the number to each respectively?

3d. By what authority eight thousand one hundred stand of arms have been, as appears by a report from your department, made to the House of Representatives the 24th December, 1812, loaned to several states and territories, and whether the arms so loaned were arms acquired under the authority of the aforesaid act of the 23 of April, 1808; or any other information in possession of your department, touching the distribution of arms acquired under the act of 1808, and which will enable the committee to comply with the instruction of the House.

War Department, 6th July, 1813.

SIR,

In reply to the note you did me the honor to write to me on the 30th ult. I beg leave to state, that 2837 stands of arms have been received into the public stores since December, 1812, under contracts made pursuant to law; and that deliveries of arms since that period, to the amount of seven thousand stands, have been made as follows, viz:

2 000 to the State of Connecticut,
2,000 to the State of New York,
1,500 to the State of Maryland, and
1,500 to the State of Louisiana.

The arms stated in the report of December last, to have been *loaned*, were in part acquired under the act of the 28th of April, 1808, viz.

1,500 delivered to Maj. Gen. Wadsworth, of Ohio, and

2,200 to the District of Columbia, and are considered as furnished under that law. In the former of these cases, the exigence growing out of the surrender of General Hull did not leave to this Department time for the employment of the customary form of getting the receipt of the Governor. The balance of loaned arms (2 900) was not acquired under the aforesaid act.

Accept, sir, the assurances of my very high respect,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Hon. Mr Troup.

TORPEDOES AGAIN.

When we have a savage enemy at our threshold, who is waging a most brutal and bloody war, not only upon those who arrayed in arms against him, but upon the aged and infirm, upon innocence and virtue, it behoves us to adopt measure for measure, and retaliate upon him his own cruelties.—This sentiment we cannot suppress, notwithstanding our abhorrence of multiplying the evils and calamities of war. And exult that it is within the scope of our ingenuity, if not within the power of our arms, to deal a more deadly blow upon the enemy than he can possibly inflict on us. The discovery of *submarine explosion*, as adapted to the destruction of shipping, has been long treated with ridicule and contempt by many.—Possibly a wish to discountenance any effect to discover a means of rendering the naval power of England less formidable and less difficult to encounter with success, may have influenced the decisions of many people respecting TORPEDOES; however this may be, yet certain it is, that Congress did attract an unusual quantum of censure, abuse and ridicule because it voted a sum of money towards ascertaining the efficacy or impracticability of using them against a naval armament.

The certainty that Torpedoes are competent to effect all that their inventor has promised begins to be established by experiment—by *practice*.—That they may be rendered a most formidable engine against the enemy's shipping the subsequent facts will shew; and we make no doubt that with proper encouragement from Government, enterprises of the same kind will multiply while our waters are infested with a single British man of war. *Revenge* for the barbarous, the fiend-like conduct of the enemy at *Hampton*, and along our shores, will impel many adventurers to the attempt, even if interest did not hold out a sufficient excitement.

Mr. E. Mix of the Navy, a gentleman of ingenuity and enterprise has been for several weeks preparing Torpedoes to attempt the explosion of some of the enemy's shipping in Lynhaven Bay.—The British 74 gun ship Plantagenet, that has for a month past been laying abreast off Cape Henry Light House, and has rarely had the company of any other vessel, appeared to Mr. Mix as the most favorable object for trying his experiment on.

Accordingly on the night of the 18th July, accompanied by Captain Bowman of Salem, and Midshipman M'Gowan, of the U. S. Navy, who volunteered their assistance during the whole of the enterprize, he left his place of rendezvous and proceeded down to the Plantagenet, 74, in a large open boat, which he calls the "*Chesapeake's Revenge*," and from previous observations found no difficulty in ascertaining the position of the ship.—When he had got to within 40 fathom of her, he dropped the Torpedoe over, in the very instant of doing which he was hailed by one of the enemy's guard boats. The machine was speedily taken into the boat again, and he made his way off in safety. On the night of the 19th he made another attempt, and was again discovered ere he could accomplish his purpose.—On the night of the 20th he succeeded in getting within 15 yards of the ship's bow, and directly under her jib-boom.—There he continued making his preparations for 15 minutes, when a centinel from the forecastle hailed, "boat ahoy?" and he had to decamp. The centinel not being answered, fired his musket, which was followed by a rapid discharge of small arms. Blue lights were made, to find out the boat, but failed; they then threw rockets in different directions, which illumined the water for a considerable width as far as they were thrown, and succeeded in discovering the position of the nocturnal visitor; when the ship commenced a rapid fire of heavy guns, slipped her cables, and made some sail; while her boats were dispatched in pursuit—The daring intruders, however, escaped unhurt.—The visit was repeated on the nights of the 21st, 22d, and 23d, without success, as the ship, having taken the alarm, changed her position every night. On the night of the 24th, however, Mr. M. succeeded in finding her out, and having taken his position withing 100 yards distance, in a direction with her larboard bow, he dropped the fatal machine into the water, just as the centinel was crying "*all's well*." It was swept along with the tide, and would have completely effected its errand but for a cause not proper to be named here, but which may be easily guarded against in future experiments, it exploded a few seconds too soon. The scene was awfully sublime. It was like the concussion of an earthquake attended with a sound louder than thunder. A pyramid of water 50 feet in circumference was throw up to the height of 30 or 40 feet, its appearance was a vivid red tinged at the sides with a beautiful purple. On ascending to its greatest height, it burst at the top with a tremendous explosion and fell in torrents on the deck of the ship, which rolled into the yawning chasm below, and had nearly upset—Impervious darkness again prevailed. The light occasioned by the explosion, tho' fleeting enabled Mr. M. and his companions to discover that the forechannel of the ship was blown off, and a boat which lay alongside with several men in her was thrown up in the dreadful convulsion of the waters. Terrible indeed must have been the panic of the ship's crew, from the noise and confusion which appeared to our adventurers to prevail on board; and they are certain that nearly the whole of the ship's crew hastily betook themselves to the boats.

Though he did not succeed on this occasion in destroying one of the enemy's ships, Mr. Mix is rather encouraged than disheartened. He is resolved to make another attempt as soon as time and circumstances will admit, and he appears confident from the experience which practice has given him, that he will be able to make future trials with a certainty of success.

Norfolk Herald.

THE RUSSIAN MEDIATION
ONCE MORE!

Our readers will recollect that we quoted, a day or two ago, some remarks, of Mr. Grundy respecting the the time at which the overture of Russia to mediate was first made. In reply to those remarks, Mr. Golsborough made some remarks, purporting that Mr. G's explanation did not refute the statement made in secret session by his colleague (Mr. Hanson) viz. that the mission had been suggested to the President in person by Mr. Dashkoff, and by him had been ungraciously received, some weeks prior to the official communication of it. To these observations Mr. EPPES replied in substance, that, "in addition to the remarks which had fallen from the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Grundy) he was authorised to declare, that no conversation of the kind, heretofore mentioned by a gentleman from Md. (Mr. Hanson) had ever taken place between Mr. Dashkoff, the Russian minister, and the President of the U. States, either six weeks before the adjournment of the last Congress, or at any other time.—He would state further, that no conversation, either formal or informal, on the subject of the Russian mediation, was ever held by the Russian minister with the President of the U. States, or with the Secretary of State until after his note on the 26th of February, requesting a conference. The reason is plain and obvious—Mr. Dashkoff did not receive his authority to tender the mediation until the 25th or 26th of February. In October, 1812, the first intimation of the intention of the Emperor to interpose his mediation between the U. States and G. Britain was communicated to our Minister at St. Petersburg. A similar communication was made about the same time to Lord Cathcart, the British minister at St. Petersburg communicated as early as possible this information to their respective governments. Mr. Adams's first communication on this subject was received by the American gov't on the 26th of February.

The same vessel bro't to Mr. Dashkoff his instructions to offer the mediation of the Emperor of Russia. At what period the information transmitted by Lord Cathcart arrived in England is not known; probably, however, much sooner than the same information was received by the American gov't. In a letter received from Mr. Adams since the 26th of February, he states that Lord Castlereagh, on receiving the communication of Lord Cathcart, had declared his belief that the Russian mediation would not be accepted by the American government. It is very possible that this information might have been transmitted to this country thro' British merchants, and the mere opinion of Lord Castlereagh conclusive as to the disposition of the American government. Mr. E. concluded by saying he had no object in rising but to state in explicit terms that he was authorised to say that no conversation of the character alluded to had taken place between Mr. Daschkoff and the President of the U. States either six weeks before the rising of Congress, or at any other time. The mediation was tendered at the time and in the manner stated by the gentleman from Tenn. (Mr. G.) and in no other form; and it appears from all the circumstances that the charge of an indisposition on the part of the government to accept the mediation, cannot be supported."

The party leaders find themselves so confronted and refuted at every turn, that we almost wonder at their boldness in attempting new flights. This statement by Mr. Eppes only was wanting completely to dissipate all the mist they have attempted to throw over the conduct of the Executive in relation to the mediation of Russia.

Nat. Intel.

ANOTHER MISTATEMENT CORRECTED.

It appears, that in secret session the other day, the House of Representatives, in the course of the debate on the Embargo, Mr. Benson, of New York, very plainly insinuated, that the President had recommended an Embargo at the instance or under the influence of the persuasions of a mercantile gentleman from N. York, and that this gentleman some days previously communicated to a friend his knowledge, derived from the President himself, that an Embargo would be recommended before the conclusion of the session.—This assertion, it may be naturally supposed, excited no little surprise, and produced an enquiry into the circumstances by those who disbelieved the statement. The result of this enquiry proved the statement of Mr. Benson, so far as the President was concerned, to be without foundation; & Mr. Benson himself rose in the House, a day or two afterwards, corrected his statement, and acknowledged that the gentleman, from whom he had received the representation, had called upon him and said his remarks were certainly misunderstood, having never heard that any such information had been communicated by the President. Mr. BIDDLE complimented Mr. Benson on his candor in correcting his former error, and added, that he stated, upon authority, which could not be disputed, that so far from any intimation having been given by the President to the merchant in question of his intention to recommend an Embargo, the President had not seen or had any communication whatever, directly or indirectly, with this individual.

This statement of facts, which cannot be disputed, shews on how trivial grounds the most serious charges may be founded. We have tho't it proper thus to notice this incident, in justice to the Executive, because some of the factious prints have seized with avidity Mr. Benson's surmises, and published them as facts; and because the same statement is said to have been made in the Senate whilst this subject was under consideration. I is really astonishing how every blow aimed by the party leaders has recoiled on themselves.

Ibid.

FROM FORT GEORGE.

Our last accounts state, that the Army was in high health and spirits, anxious to meet the enemy, and confident of their ability to defeat any force he could bring against them. So soon as Chauncey appears on the Lake, we presume active operations will commence; and we expect shortly to hear of the movements of our forces in that quarter.

Ibid.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.

Extract of a letter from Cape May, July 25.

On Thursday last, at 11 o'clock A. M. a sloop appeared in the offing, the wind N. E. and made a signal; the whale boat, manned with pilots, pushed off and boarded her she was from Richmond, bound to New York, with flour and tobacco, but having the wind ahead had concluded to put into the Delaware. The British sloop of war and tender Pennsylvania got under way and cut the sloop off, so that they were obliged to tack and run her on shore. The Martin continued the chase till she ran ashore where she lay 4 hours and had the Gun Boats been in Cape May Road instead of New Castle they might have captured her. As soon as the sloop ran on shore, the alarm was given, and Lieut. Townsend with his troops came and the militia turned out with a field piece and pushed for the shore; by the time they got there, & took possession of the sand hills, 4 of the enemy's barges and the Pennsylvania were near the shore—but it is probable they will never forget the 22d of July.—One barge was sunk. The loss they sustained we cannot learn, but do not doubt it was great. The next day some dead bodies, were seen driving about in the surf.—For reasons best known to themselves, on Friday afternoon, the ships of war that lay off the Brown went to sea, and have left the Delaware entirely free, there not being an enemy's vessels in sight at this time, Sunday afternoon. It is supposed the Martin has received some damage, and has gone to repair.—The sloop being very old, is gone to to pieces, but her cargo is all saved. It is expected, that we shall not be called Tories. The Gun Boats may now come down and lay in safety.

NEW YORK, July 23.

By the Albany Mail of last evening, we received the following articles:

Extract of a letter, dated Fort George Upper Canada, July 16.

"The enemy are reinforcing every day. We are encircled—they are in front; the Lake in our rear and flanks; and we do not hold more ground than that upon which we stand.

"On the 8th, our pickets were attacked, and a smart skirmish ensued; twenty five or thirty of our men were killed, scalped, tomahawked, and otherwise indecently out raged; human nature was disgraced.—The men of the forest were outdone in cruelty by the savages who call themselves civilized.

"By an order from the War Department General Dearborn left this place yesterday.

On the margin of the Geneva Gazette of July 21, was written the following:

"An attack is momently expected on Buffaloe by the British; fifteen hundred British troops have been discovered going up to Erie."

Gen'l. Dearborn passed through Canandaigua on the 19th instant, on his way to Albany.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 10, 1813.

OF THE FLEET

It is not in our power to give particulars, further than accounts agree the number of vessels to be between 25 and 30 sail up the bay, off Tilghman's Point, the Eastern bay, and round Kent Island, which they took possession of on Thursday last, and landed about 2000 troops, erected a battery at the Narrows, and occasionally cross to the main. They have made no attempt to land on the main in Talbot, though they have had possession of Poplar Island the past week. Col. Auld's regiment, with two Light Infantry companies (Captains Smith's and Kerr's) from Easton, are stationed at or near St. Michael's, which the enemy appear desirous of visiting, from their conduct off the harbor, in taking soundings.

POSTSCRIPT.

A deserter who came to St. Michael's on Sunday night in a boat, says, after landing some officers on Kent Island, being left alone he hoisted sail and made for the opposite shore, and made good his landing—who was sent up to town last evening by Gen. Benson, informs, that they have about 2000 men on Kent Island; that they have about 1100 regulars and marines; and that they intend making an attack on St. Michael's this week by land and water; they had done it before, but dreaded a '10 gun battery,' as they call it, erected near there. The artillery company is ordered from this place; and we have no doubt of their meeting with a warm reception from the band of brothers stationed in that quarter, should they make the attempt.

SUPPLYING THE ENEMY.

By a gentleman from Halifax, late a prisoner there, we have received the following memorandum, which carries its own comment.

"HALIFAX, June 18, 1813.

"Thirteen hundred barrels of Flour arrived this day from the U. States, and large quantities are coming in daily. There has been sent from this port to QUEBEC, last fall and this spring, upwards of Twenty Thousand barrels; and now they are sending all they can to Quebec and other places in Canada, besides Pork, Beef, Peas, Beans, and in fact every kind of produce raised in the U. States. Some of the highest of the officers have been heard to say, that if the American government had prevented their obtaining supplies FROM THEIR FRIENDS IN BOSTON and other places, in the British provinces long before this time would have been in a state of starvation, and that they would have been compelled to surrender at discretion, or sue for peace."

BOSTON PATRIOT.

Washington, August 4.

Copy of a letter from Lieut. Angus, commanding the U. States' Delaware Flotilla, to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. Flotilla, Cape May, July 29th, 1813.

SIR—Lying off Dennis's Creek this morning, I discovered that an enemy's sloop of war had chased a small vessel, and taken her near the Overfalls. I immediately got under weigh, and stood down the bay. The sloop of war stood so near the Overfalls, that she grounded slightly on the outer ridge of Crow's shoals. I thought proper to endeavor to bring him to action. I succeeded and got within three quarters of a mile and anchored the boats (consisting of eight gunboats and two block sloops) in a line ahead. A heavy frigate had by this time anchored about a half a mile further out. After a cannonade of one hour and forty five minutes, in which the ships kept up a constant and heavy fire, heaving their shot from a half to three quarters of a mile over us, they doing us but little damage, their shot seldom striking us, the sloop of war and frigate, finding our shot to tell on their hulls, manned their boats ten in number, (two launches, the rest large barges and cutters) with from 30 to 40 men in each, and dispatched them after gunboat No. 121, sailing master Shead, which had unfortunately fell a mile and a half out of the line, although it had been my positive and express orders to anchor at half cable length apart and not further. From the strong ebb tide, they succeeded in capturing her, after a gallant resistance, (for three times did No. 121 discharge her long gun, apparently full of cannister, among the whole line of boats when at a very short distance, which must have done execution, and not till after he was boarded did the colours come down) before any assistance could be given her; however, we got near enough to destroy three or four of their boats, and must have killed a vast number of men. It being a calm, they succeeded in getting her away, by sending all their boats ahead and towing her, but have paid dearly for their temerity; they must at least have had one third of their men killed and wounded. They put one shot through the foot of the Buffaloe's jib, and one through the under part of the bowsprit, and cut gunboat No. 125, sailing master L. Mollere's rigging in several places, and an 18lb. shot struck her long gun and indented it several inches; but happy am I to say, that not a man was wounded in the boats, except the one captured, and have not yet learnt their fate. I feel much indebted to Lieutenant Mitchell, and officers commanding gunboats for their spirited conduct in carrying into execution my orders; and if I may judge from the gallant resistance made by sailing master Shead in engaging when surrounded by the boats of the enemy, that every officer and man of the Flotilla will do their duty in all situations.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

SAMUEL ANGUS,
Commanding U. S. Del. Flotilla

P. S. The action commenced at seven minutes before 1 P. M. and ended thirty seven minutes after 2 P. M.

FROM FORT MEIGS.

Zanesville, July 24.

The following serious intelligence has just now been received by Brig. Gen. Lewis Cass, at this place by the express from Col. Bartlet, Q. Mas. Gen.—Gen. Cass repairs immediately to the scene of action. Col. Owings, with about 600 Kentucky regulars, are supposed to have reached Franklinton, on their march. From the accounts it would appear that Gen. Harrison has a force of at least 2000 efficient men exclusive of those who may turn out on the occasion. Should the Fort make a determined resistance until the reinforcements are pushed forward, we anticipate a glorious result.

Upper Sandusky, 22d July, 1813, 10 o'clock, P. M.

DEAR SIR,

Mr. Oliver this moment arrived from Fort Meigs with a verbal message from Gen. Clay to Maj. Gen. Harrison, informing him that the British and Indians have again besieged that place—they were discovered on the opposite side of the river yesterday morning 21st inst after reveille; the Indians had crossed over in the night, & succeeded in killing and taking off 7 of the picket guard; the force landed from the Gun Boats and in view of the Fort was estimated at 1500 British troops besides those that had taken their position in the night. Early last night the enemy took possession of the point on this side of the river 600 yards below the Fort, where they were erecting batteries—our batteries opened yesterday morning and we heard several guns this evening—10 or 12 boats, 4 of them rigged, were in view of the Fort when Mr. Oliver left that I left Gen. Harrison this morning at Lower Sandusky—he has 500 regulars and 100 militia with him and Col. Paul is within 22 miles of head quarters with 500 regulars, and there are 100 of the 24th regt. infantry at Fort Ball.

I am, Sir,
With great respect,
Your most obdt. humble serv't,
J. C. BARTLET, Q. M. G.

Brig. Gen. Lewis Cass.

P. S. Should Gov. Meigs be at Marietta, be pleased to write to him. I have sent him a copy of this, addressed to Chilicothe.

Chilicothe, July 27.

On Saturday last, an express arrived here from Lower Sandusky, bringing the unpleasant intelligence of another attack on Fort Meigs. The force of the enemy is not ascertained; but it is supposed to be considerable. As soon as the attack on the Fort was known, the commander of the second division of Ohio militia ordered a levy *en masse* of the troops under his command, in order to march to the relief of the frontier: the militia are now getting ready and will march immediately. We hope that every exertion will be used to make the enemy repent of his rashness, and that our fellow citizens, whose patriotism has ever been conspicuous, will with energy & vigor rally round the standard of their country at the present eventful crisis.

The Congress of the United States adjourned yesterday after a session of exactly ten weeks, the greater part of which was assiduously devoted to the prosecution of the public business. No legislative business was done in either House, excepting the enrolling and signing of bills, and the usual concluding business of the season. The adjournment took place about two o'clock.

Nat. Intel. Aug. 3.

During the few last days, the Senate have had a number of civil and military nominations to office before them—few of them of much importance, if we except the following, which are confirmed.

JOHN SMITH, late a Senator) Marshal of New York, vice Peter Curtenius.

SAMUEL H. SMITH, Commissioner of the Revenue.

Col. COVINGTON, to be a Brigadier General in the Army.

Ibid.

COMMUNICATED.

CAPTURE OF MAJOR JONES.

This gentleman left the Ferry at Kent Island on Thursday morning, the 5th August, about 7 o'clock, and proceeded on horse back, leaving his carriage on the main, towards his farm at Broad creek, accompanied by Messrs. Barrow, Teat, Legg, and Capt. Benjamin Waters; they were going to attend a sale by the Sheriff of Mr. Lloyd Bewley's property, distrained on by Maj. Jones. The enemy they knew had landed the evening before, but if they were still on the Island, they calculated with certainty on seeing them at a considerable distance—meeting some of the inhabitants, or troopers, coming to give information, in either of which cases, all of them being mounted, they could easily escape, by the road they had come from the narrows.

Major Jones and Mr. Teat were some distance advanced of their compasions, when at the turn of a lane they discovered the enemy; the infantry on their knees close to the fence—Major Jones and Mr Teat instantly turned their horses and fled, at the same time that two 6 pounders and 50 muskets were pointed at them, and they were called on to surrender.—Upon meeting Capt. Waters he said gentlemen we must surrender or be killed, and the enemy hoisted a white flag, Major Jones then turned his horse, advanced to the enemy, and surrendered with the whole party.

They returned to the Ferry, prisoners to the British, and upon being taken before Admiral Cockburn, he was strongly disposed to detain Major Jones, a prisoner of war, but the Major declaring that he would not have surrendered, had not Capt. Waters told him a flag was hoisted, the Admiral having been assured of that fact by his own officers, the Major was released upon his parole.

Married, on the evening of the 3d inst. in Kent county, near George Town-Cross Roads, *Joshua Massey*, Esq. of Queen Ann's county, to the amiable Miss *Parmelia Massey*, daughter of Benjamin Massey, Esq of Kent county, aforesaid.

DIED, on Tuesday last, Mrs. LOWE, consort of Mr. Solomon Lowe, of this town.

——, On Sunday last, Mrs. BARNETT, consort of Mr William Barnett, of this town.

CABINET TOOLS, &c.
FOR SALE.

The subscriber wishing to decline the Cabinet Making business in Cambridge, will dispose of his Shop Tools, benches, &c. with the stock on hand; also the time of three valuable apprentices. Terms will be made easy, and immediate possession may be had.

ISAAC CHARLES.

Cambridge, aug. 10—4q

AN OVERSEER

Is wanted by the subscriber. He must be a single man without a family.

JOHN L. BOZMAN.

august 10——3

NOTICE.

Was committed to the gaol of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 11th inst. as a runaway, a dark mulatto man, who calls himself *Stephen*—He is about six feet high, stout and well made, supposed to be about 42 years of age—His clothing when committed, were a cross-barred pair of cotton pantaloons, a striped waistcoat, an old hat, an oznaburg shirt, a pair of coarse shoes, and a red coating doublet; says he belongs to a Mr. Samuel Robinson, of Montgomery county (Goshen Mills). The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff
of Frederick county, Md.

July 27, 1813—(aug. 10—8)

JUST RECEIVED
AT THE STAR OFFICE, EASTON.

VOL. III, AND PART I, OF VOL. IV,
OF THE
EDINBURG ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

Subscribers are requested to call for their copies, one set unsubscribed for.

ALSO—A FEW COPIES OF
ROKEBY—A POEM
By WALTER SCOTT, bound, and in boards.

ROBINSON'S HISTORY OF AMERICA,
With the two last volumes of
CORNELIUS TACITUS.

august 10——3

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

Authorising the President of the United States to cause to be built barges for the defence of the ports and harbors of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the protection of the ports and harbors of the United States, the President shall cause to be built, without delay, such number of barges as he may deem necessary, to be armed equipped and manned as he may direct, of a size not less than forty five feet long, & capable of carryinging heavy guns.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose aforesaid the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
E. GERRY,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

July 5, 1813.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Thomas Sloo.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby authorised and required to allow and pay unto Thomas Sloo, one of the commissioners appointed to examine and enquire into the validity of claims to land in the district of Kaskaskia, the sum of five hundred dollars, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full compensation for his services in taking testimony under direction of the board, and for conveying the report of the commissioners to the seat of government.

H. CLAY, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
E. GERRY, *Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate*

July 5 1813.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Further extending the time for issuing and locating military land warrants.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorised to issue military land warrants to such persons as have or shall before the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, produce to him satisfactory evidence of the validity of their claims; which warrants, with those heretofore issued and not satisfied, shall and may be located in the name of the holders or proprietors thereof, prior to the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, on any unlocated parts of the fifty quarter townships, and the fractional quarter townships reserved by law for original holders of military land warrants—And patents shall be granted for the land located under this act, in the same manner as is directed by former acts for granting military lands.

H. CLAY, *Speaker of the House of Representatives*
E. GERRY, *Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

July 5, 1813.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To reward the officers and crew of the sloop of war Hornet, and Lieut. Elliott, and his officers and companions.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised to have distributed as prize money to Captain James Lawrence, late of the sloop of war Hornet, his officers & crew, or their widows and children, the sum of twenty five thousand dollars for the capture and destruction of the British brig Peacock, and to Lieutenant Elliott and his officers and companions, or their widows and children, the sum of twelve thousand dollars, for the capture and destruction of the British brig Detroit; and that the sum of thirty seven thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to the purpose aforesaid, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, *Speaker of the House of Representatives*
E. GERRY, *Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

July 13, 1813.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Providing for the further defence of the ports and harbors of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised, whenever the same shall be deemed necessary for the defence and security of any of the ports and harbors of the United States, to cause to be hired or purchased hulks, or other means of impediment to the entrance of the ships or vessels of the enemy, to be sunk, with the consent of the proper authority of the state in which such port and harbor may be, and the same to be removed whenever in his opinion it may be done with safety to such ports or harbors

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That to defray any expense which may be incurred under this act, the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
E. GERRY, *Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

July 16, 1813.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

JULY 14, 1813.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That separate proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until 12 o'clock at noon of the last Monday in November next, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of June 1814 inclusive, to the 1st day of June 1815, within the States, Territories and Districts following, viz.

1st At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chikago, and in their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the Territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the Upper Lakes and the State of Ohio.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri territories.

4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi territory, the State of Louisiana & their vicinities north of the Gulph of Mexico.

5th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the District of Maine and State of New Hampshire and their northern vicinities.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Vermont and its northern vicinity.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Massachusetts, the town of Springfield excepted.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of New York and its northern vicinity and western.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of New Jersey.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Pennsylvania.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Virginia.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of North Carolina.

15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of South Carolina.

16th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the State of Georgia and its southern vicinity.

17th. Proposals will be received, as aforesaid, for the supply of all rations which may be required by the United States, for the troops which are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the town of Springfield, in the State of Massachusetts: and for the armorers and other persons employed in the United States' Armory at that place, from the 1st day of June 1814 inclusive, to the 1st day of June 1815.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles, to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified, but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations to be furnished in such quantities that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for, at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid by the United States at the price of the articles captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the deposition of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall not be issued, until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed.

J. ARMSTRONG.

The editors of newspapers who are authorised to publish the laws of the United States, are requested to publish the foregoing advertisement twice a week for four successive weeks.

august 3——8

WORCESTER COUNTY COURT,

May Term, 1813.

On application of *Isaac Holloway*, of Worcester county, by petition in writing to the honorable judges of said county court, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned—a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, as far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition; and the court being satisfied by competent testimony that he the said Isaac Holloway has resided for two years next preceding his said application, within the State of Maryland—and having been brought before the said court by the Sheriff of Worcester county, upon a commitment in execution against him; and having taken the oath required by the act of assembly aforesaid, it was ordered and directed by the court, that the said Isaac Holloway be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he make his personal appearance before the judges of Worcester county, at Snow Hill, on the first Saturday in November term next, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made to him by his creditors—and the said day is hereby appointed to appear before the court, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Isaac Holloway should not have the benefit of his application, and so forth. And it was further ordered by the said court, that the said Isaac Holloway give notice thereof to his creditors by having a copy of this order inserted in one of the public newspapers printed in Easton, three months before the day appointed as aforesaid, and to be continued for four successive weeks, and also by setting up a notice thereof three months before the said day, at the court house door of said county, and one other notice thereof at one tavern in Berlin.

JOHN C. HANDY, Clk.
Worcester county court.

august 3——4

BALTIMORE HOSPITAL,

30th March, 1813.

The Board of Visitors of this institution report, that during 8 months, ending on the 31st December last, forty seven patients have been admitted into the infirmary, and thirty eight into the lunatic asylum—of which number there have been

Discharged, cured,	51
Relieved,	3
Died,	14
Remaining,	17
Total,	85

The Board feel much pleasure in informing the public, that the Institution is in complete order for the accommodation of such patients as may be admitted to its care—it is under the immediate direction of an experienced Steward & Matron; is well provided with suitable nurses and attendants, and with every convenience and comfort, which the sick may require.

And the plan on which the Hospital is conducted, appears not to have been generally understood, the Visitors think it proper to state, that the patients admitted into it, are charged a certain sum per week, regulated according to the circumstances of the case, for board and medical aid, including every expense, clothing excepted.

The funds hitherto arising from the admission of patients, have done little more than to defray the necessary expenses of the establishment, but the Visitors are not without a hope, that from an increase of the number of those who may apply for relief, and also from such contributions as may generously be made by those persons who feel disposed to aid so useful an Institution, they may, in conjunction with the medical gentleman who have charge over it, be enabled at a future day, to extend the hand of charity to some of the deserving poor, who may stand in need of its assistance.

The advantages resulting to those unfortunate persons who labor under mental derangement, when placed in a situation fitted for their reception, and where every means for their reception, and where every means for affording them relief can be promptly resorted to, have been strongly exemplified in the asylum attached to this Hospital. Several patients suffering under this worst of calamities, some of their cases of long standing, have by proper attention and management, been perfectly restored to their friends and to society

Attending Physicians.
Doctors Mackenzie and Smyth.
Attending Surgeon.
Doctor Gibson.
Consulting Physicians.
Dr's. Brown, Littlejohn, Coulter, White, Crawford, Buckheal, Chatard, Cromwell, Alexander and Owen.
Visitors.
John Hillen, James Mosher, William M'Donald, William Rose and Job Miller.

Applications for admission may be made to either of the Visitors, or to the attending physicians.

The Editors of the Maryland Republican and Gazette at Annapolis, Gazette at Frederick Town, Herald at Hagers Town, National Intelligencer at Washington, Herald at Alexandria, Virginia Argus at Richmond, Republican at Petersburg, Cry Gazette at Charleston, and the Republican Ledger at Savannah, will please to insert the above advertisement once a week for 8 weeks, and send in their accounts to the office of the Baltimore American for payment.

*** They will please furnish their former charge post paid.

The Editors of the STAR and MONITOR at Easton, are requested to copy the above, and send their accounts to the Whig office.

june 15——8

IN QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY COURT.

May Term, 1813.

On application of *William Hackett*, of Queen Ann's county, in writing to the judges of Queen Ann's county court, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said acts, being annexed to his petition; and the said William Hackett being brought into court by the Sheriff, and having satisfied the said court, by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application—having also stated in his said petition, that he is now in actual confinement, and not on account of any breach of the peace, or for the non payment of any fine or penalty for the breach of the laws of this State or of the United States; and having produced the certificate of the Sheriff of Queen Ann's county, to that effect—and having prayed to be discharged from confinement on the terms prescribed in the said acts—and he having also given bond, with security approved by the said court, as directed by the said acts of assembly, for his personal appearance in Queen Ann's county court, before the judges thereof, in Centreville, on the Saturday next after the third Monday in October next, and at such other time or times as the said court shall appoint, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors, relative to his said application; and he having taken the oath directed by the said act, to deliver up all his property for the benefit of his creditors. It is therefore hereby adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said William Hackett be discharged from his confinement aforesaid, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star, once a week for four weeks successively, give three months notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the time and place aforesaid, between the hours of ten in the morning and two in the afternoon of the same day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, or to shew cause, if any they why the said William Hackett should not have the benefit of the said acts.

Attest— *JOHN BROWNE*, Clerk of Queen Ann's county court.

july 27——4

NOTICE.

On application to me in writing, as chief judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, by *James B. Williams*, of Queen Ann's county, in the recess of Queen Ann's county court, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and a list his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied by competent testimony that he has resided within the State of Maryland the two years preceding his application—and being also satisfied that he the said James B. Williams is actually confined for debt only—I do hereby order that the body of the said James B. Williams be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before Queen Ann's county court on the first Saturday of October term next, to answer such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors: and I do further order that the said James B. Williams, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star, once a week for four weeks successively, give three months notice to his creditors to appear before Queen Ann's county court, on the first Saturday of October term next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit. Given under my hand, this first day of March, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

R. T. EARLE.

july 20——4

PUBLIC NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the orphans court of Dorchester county—Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration, will annexed, on the personal estate of *Thomas Albert*, late of Dorchester county, dec'd.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, to the subscriber, on or before the first Monday in February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of July, 1813.

ARTHUR RICH, adm'r will annexed of said dec'd.

august 3——3

NOTICE.

Upon application made to me the subscriber, chief judge of the fourth judicial district, in the recess of Dorchester county court, by *Thomas H. Hooper*, of the said county, in actual confinement under execution for debt, by his petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto—a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition: the said Thomas H. Hooper having been brought before me by the Sheriff of the said county, and having been satisfied by competent testimony that the said Thomas H. Hooper has resided for two years last past in the State of Maryland; and he having taken the oath required by the act of assembly aforesaid, and given bond with sufficient security for his personal appearance in Dorchester county court, before the judges thereof, on the Saturday next after the fourth Monday in October next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him relative to his said application. I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said Thomas H. Hooper be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed at Easton three months before the time appointed for his appearance, and continued for four successive weeks, and also setting up a copy thereof at the court house door, and a copy at one of the taverns in Cambridge, three months before the said day, thereby to give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court at the time and place aforesaid, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas H. Hooper should not have the benefit of the acts of assembly aforesaid, according to his petition, and that such proceedings may be had thereon as the law directs. Given under my hand this 10th day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirteen.

JOHN DONE.

True copy—
E. RICHARDSON, Clk.

july 27——4

WORCESTER COUNTY, Ss.

On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as associate judge of the fourth judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of *Ralph Hinman, Levi Davis*, and *Evan D. Yates*, of Worcester county, stating that they are in actual confinement for debt, and praying for the benefit of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of their property and a list of their creditors, on oath, as far as they can ascertain them, being annexed to their petition; and the said Ralph Hinman, Levi Davis, and Evan D. Yates, having satisfied me by competent testimony that they have resided two years immediately preceding the time of their application, within the State of Maryland—and the said Ralph Hinman, Levi Davis, and Evan D. Yates, having taken the oath as by the said act prescribed, for delivering up their property, and given bond with sufficient security for their personal appearance at the county court of Worcester, on the first Saturday in November term next, to answer such allegations as may be made against them; and having appointed Jesse Sturgis trustee for the said Ralph Hinman, and Lemuel Purnell trustee for the said Levi Davis, and Robert Smith trustee for Evan D. Yates, for the benefit of their creditors—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Ralph Hinman, Levi Davis, and Evan D. Yates, be discharged from their confinement, and that they give notice to their creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three months before the said first Saturday of November term next, in one of the newspapers published in Easton, and also by setting up like notice at the court house door, and at the door of one of the taverns in Snow Hill; and the said Ralph Hinman a further notice at the door of one of the taverns in New Town, to appear before the said county court on the said first Saturday in November term next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Ralph Hinman, Levi Davis, and Evan D. Yates, should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this sixteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

WILLIAM WHITTINGTON.

july 27——13

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the morning of the 13th instant, a yellow man by the name of *Pollard*, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; stout and well made, 25 years of age. He has since been seen near Hall's Cross Roads, where he committed a robbery on a poor widow, and obtained a pair of new thicksett pantaloons, of an olive colour, and other articles not recollected—A description of the clothing he had on which he absconded is unnecessary, as he has already stolen different pieces of clothing, for the purpose of changing his dress, that he may more effectually elude a description. He has a large scar on the left side of his head, occasioned from the cut of a hoe, while engaged in combat with his adversary. He was formerly purchased by me, out of Dorchester county, near Vienna ferry, of Mr. Henry E. Elbert, who at that time resided on the farm that formerly belonged to Mr. Thomas Smith.—He will probably return to that place, where he has, no doubt, some acquaintances; or proceed to the town of Cambridge, where I am informed his former master resides, for the purpose of seeing his relatives. The above reward will be paid, if brought home or secured in Centreville jail—and if taken out of the State, sixty dollars, and all reasonable expences paid.

WILLIAM Y. BOURKE.

Near Centreville, Queen Ann's county, Maryland, may 25 ——m

NOTICE.

Was committed to the gaol of Frederick county, Maryland, as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself *Henrietta Green*, says she is 37 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high; her clothing when committed were a black frock, check apron, white handkerchief, and shoes—says she was manumitted by Mrs. Eliza Nixon, about seven years ago, and that since her manumission she has resided for some time with capt. Samuel W. Stewart, of the city of Baltimore. The owner, if any, is requested to come and release her, otherwise she will be sold for her imprisonment fees as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff
Frederick county, Md.

july 12, 1813 (20——8)

NOTICE.

On application to me the subscriber in the recess of Talbot county court, as Chief Judge of the Second Judicial District of the State of Maryland, by the petition in writing of *William Mullikin*, of Talbot county stating that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the November session of 1805, entitled an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors as far as he can ascertain them, on oath, being annexed to his said petition, and the said Wm Mullikin having been brought before me by the sheriff of Talbot county, and being satisfied by competent testimony that the said William Mullikin hath resided for the two years last past in the State of Maryland, and he having also taken the oath required by the aforesaid Act of Assembly, and having given bond with approved security for his personal appearance before the Judges of Talbot county court, on the first Saturday in next November term, to answer to the interrogatories and allegations of his creditors, relative to his said application. I do therefore hereby order and adjudge that the said William Mullikin be discharged from confinement, and that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the papers printed at Easton, three months before the time appointed for his appearance, and continued for four successive weeks; and that he also set up a copy thereof at the Court House Door, and a copy at one of the Taverns in Easton, three months before the said day—thereby to give notice to his creditors to appear before the said Court to recommend a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William Mullikin should not have the benefit of the said act of Assembly and its supplements, according to his petition, and that such proceedings may be had thereon as the law directs. Given under my hand this 31st day of July, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

RICHARD T. EARLE.

True copy, Test,
J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

august 3——4

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, Set.

On application of *Abraham Nice*, of Talbot county, by petition in writing to me, in the recess of Talbot county court, as associate judge of the second judicial district of the State of Maryland, praying the benefit of an act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto; the said Abraham Nice having on oath declared that he had no property, agreeable to the provisions of the said act, and having handed in a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, which is annexed to his said petition—and being satisfied by competent testimony that he has resided in the State of Maryland, the two preceding years prior to his application, and having been brought before me by the Sheriff of the said county, under arrest upon an execution against the body of the said Abraham Nice: I do hereby order and direct that the body of the said Abraham Nice be discharged from confinement, and he having taken the oath prescribed by the said act, I do therefore adjudge and order that the said Abraham Nice appear before the county court to be held at Easton, in Talbot county, on the first Saturday in next November term, to answer such interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors—and the said day is hereby appointed for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit. And I do further order that the said Abraham Nice give them notice, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star once every two weeks, for three months successively, before the first Saturday in next November term, in Talbot county. Given under my hand this 15th day of July, 1813.

LEMUEL PURNELL.

True copy. Test—
J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

july 27——1c3w3m: j27:a10,24:s7,21:o5,19:n2.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Deserted from my rendezvous, on Saturday the 10th of July, a Recruit by the name of *Andrew Carmine*. He was born in Caroline county, aged twenty two years, five feet eight inches and a half high, of dark complexion, black eyes, and black hair, has lost one of his upper front teeth, and by profession a farmer. Whoever may apprehend the said deserter, and return him to me at Centreville, or deliver him to any officer in the United States army, shall receive the above reward.

CLINTON WRIGHT,
Lieut. U. S. L. D.

Centreville, july 20——m

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Dorchester county, near New Market, a dark mulatto lad, about 17 years of age, known by the name of *JOB*. He is small for his age, weighing when thinly clad, less than 100 pounds, and has a thin visage; when walking he steps long, and turns his toes out. If taken off the Eastern Shore and returned, or secured so that I get him again, the above reward shall be given; or if taken on the Eastern Shore, and returned or secured as above mentioned, the sum of thirty dollars shall be given to the person so returning or securing him.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH.

june 8——m

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the 27th ult. a bright mulatto bound servant called *DANIEL*, about seventeen or eighteen years of age, of a slender form; near five feet high; his hair is long and straight, of a light colour and very fine, no resemblance of a negro's wool; the features of his face regular and fine, except his under lip which is large and drops so as to show his under teeth.—Had on and took with him one pair of nankeen pantaloons, one pair cross-barred do. one red spotted vest, one striped coatee, one new pair of shoes, one half worn fur hat, and two half worn muslin shirts, besides a number of other articles, of winter cloathing. The above reward will be given, if secured in any goal so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

All masters of vessels and others are forwarned harboring him at their peril.

JAMES WAINWRIGHT.

Easton, Md june 1——m

☞ The Editors of the Wilmington Watchman and Philadelphia Aurora will please to insert the above three times, and send their accounts to this office.

J. W.

A LAD

Of about fourteen years of age, that can come well recommended, will be taken Apprentice at the

STAR OFFICE.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

Authorising the President of the United States to cause to be built barges for the defence of the ports and harbors of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the protection of the ports and harbors of the United States, the President shall cause to be built, without delay, such number of barges as he may deem necessary, to be armed equipped and manned as he may direct, of a size not less than forty five feet long, & capable of carrying heavy guns.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose aforesaid the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
E. GERRY,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

July 5, 1813.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Thomas Sloo.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby authorised and required to allow and pay unto Thomas Sloo, one of the commissioners appointed to examine and enquire into the validity of claims to land in the district of Kaskaskia, the sum of five hundred dollars, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full compensation for his services in taking testimony under direction of the board, and for conveying the report of the commissioners to the seat of government.

H. CLAY, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
E. GERRY, *Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate*

July 5 1813.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Further extending the time for issuing and locating military land warrants.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorised to issue military land warrants to such persons as have or shall before the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, produce to him satisfactory evidence of the validity of their claims; which warrants, with those heretofore issued and not satisfied, shall and may be located in the name of the holders or proprietors thereof, prior to the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, on any unlocated parts of the fifty quarter townships, and the fractional quarter townships reserved by law for original holders of military land warrants—And patents shall be granted for the land located under this act, in the same manner as is directed by former acts for granting military lands.

H. CLAY, *Speaker of the House of Representatives*
E. GERRY, *Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

July 5, 1813.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To reward the officers and crew of the sloop of war Hornet, and Lieut. Elliott, and his officers and companions.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised to have distributed as prize money to Captain James Lawrence, late of the sloop of war Hornet, his officers & crew, or their widows and children, the sum of twenty five thousand dollars, for the capture and destruction of the British brig Peacock, and to Lieutenant Elliott and his officers and companions, or their widows and children, the sum of twelve thousand dollars, for the capture and destruction of the British brig Detroit; and that the sum of thirty seven thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to the purpose aforesaid, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, *Speaker of the House of Representatives*
E. GERRY, *Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

July 13, 1813.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Providing for the further defence of the ports and harbors of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised, whenever the same shall be deemed necessary for the defence and security of any of the ports and harbors of the United States, to cause to be hired or purchased hulks, or other means of impediment to the entrance of the ships or vessels of the enemy, to be sunk, with the consent of the proper authority of the state in which such port and harbor may be, and the same to be removed whenever in his opinion it may be done with safety to such ports or harbors

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That to defray any expense which may be incurred under this act, the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
E. GERRY, *Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

July 16, 1813.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

JULY 14, 1813.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That separate proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until 12 o'clock at noon of the last Monday in November next, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of June 1814 inclusive, to the 1st day of June 1815, within the States, Territories and Districts following, viz.

1st At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chikago and in their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the Territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the Upper Lakes and the State of Ohio.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri territories.

4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi territory, the State of Louisiana & their vicinities north of the Gulph of Mexico.

5th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the District of Maine and State of New Hampshire and their northern vicinities.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Vermont and its northern vicinity.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Massachusetts, the town of Springfield excepted.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of New York and its northern vicinity and western.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of New Jersey.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Pennsylvania.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Virginia.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of North Carolina.

15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of South Carolina.

16th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the State of Georgia and its southern vicinity.

17th. Proposals will be received, as aforesaid, for the supply of all rations which may be required by the United States, for the troops which are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the town of Springfield, in the State of Massachusetts: and for the armorers and other persons employed in the United States' Armory at that place, from the 1st day of June 1814 inclusive, to the 1st day of June 1815.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles, to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified, but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations to be furnished in such quantities that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for, at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid by the United States at the price of the articles captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the deposition of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall not be issued, until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed.

J. ARMSTRONG.

The editors of newspapers who are authorised to publish the laws of the United States, are requested to publish the foregoing advertisement twice a week for four successive weeks.

august 3——8

WORCESTER COUNTY COURT,

May Term, 1813.

On application of *Isaac Holloway*, of Worcester county, by petition in writing to the honorable judges of said county court, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned—a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, as far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition; and the court being satisfied by competent testimony that he the said Isaac Holloway has resided for two years next preceding his said application, within the State of Maryland—and having been brought before the said court by the Sheriff of Worcester county, upon a commitment in execution against him; and having taken the oath required by the act of assembly aforesaid, it was ordered and directed by the court, that the said Isaac Holloway be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he make his personal appearance before the judges of Worcester county, at Snow Hill, on the first Saturday in November term next, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made to him by his creditors—and the said day is hereby appointed to appear before the court, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Isaac Holloway should not have the benefit of his application, and so forth. And it was further ordered by the said court, that the said Isaac Holloway give notice thereof to his creditors by having a copy of this order inserted in one of the public newspapers printed in Easton, three months before the day appointed as aforesaid, and to be continued for four successive weeks, and also by setting up a notice thereof three months before the said day, at the court house door of said county, and one other notice thereof at one tavern in Berlin.

JOHN C. HANDY, Clk.
Worcester county court.

august 3——4

BALTIMORE HOSPITAL,

30th March, 1813.

The Board of Visitors of this institution report, that during 3 months, ending on the 31st December last, forty seven patients have been admitted into the infirmary, and thirty eight into the lunatic asylum—of which number there have been

Discharged, cured,	51
Relieved,	3
Died,	14
Remaining,	17
Total,	85

The Board feel much pleasure in informing the public, that the Institution is in complete order for the accommodation of such patients as may be admitted to its care—it is under the immediate direction of an experienced Steward & Matron; is well provided with suitable nurses and attendants, and with every convenience and comfort, which the sick may require.

And the plan on which the Hospital is conducted, appears not to have been generally understood, the Visitors think it proper to state, that the patients admitted into it, are charged a certain sum per week, regulated according to the circumstances of the case, for board and medical aid, including every expense, clothing excepted.

The funds hitherto arising from the admission of patients, have done little more than to defray the necessary expenses of the establishment, but the Visitors are not without a hope, that from an increase of the number of those who may apply for relief, and also from such contributions as may generously be made by those persons who feel disposed to aid so useful an Institution, they may, in conjunction with the medical gentleman who have charge over it, be enabled at a future day, to extend the hand of charity to some of the deserving poor, who may stand in need of its assistance.

The advantages resulting to those unfortunate persons who labor under mental derangement, when placed in a situation fitted for their reception, and where every means for their reception, and where every means for affording them relief can be promptly resorted to, have been strongly exemplified in the asylum attached to this Hospital. Several patients suffering under this worst of calamities, some of their cases of long standing, have by proper attention and management, been perfectly restored to their friends and to society

Attending Physicians.
Doctors Mackenzie and Smyth.
Attending Surgeon.
Doctor Gibson.
Consulting Physicians.
Dr's. Brown, Littlejohn, Coulter, White, Crawford, Birkhead, Chatard, Cromwell, Alexander and Owen.
Visitors.
John Hillen, James Mosher, William M'Donald, William Rose and Job Miller.

Applications for admission may be made to either of the Visitors, or to the attending physicians.

The Editors of the Maryland Republican and Gazette at Annapolis, Gazette at Frederick Town, Herald at Hagers Town, National Intelligencer at Washington, Herald at Alexandria, Virginia Argus at Richmond, Republican at Petersburg, City Gazette at Charleston, and the Republican Ledger at Savannah, will please to insert the above advertisement once a week for 8 weeks, and send in their accounts to the office of the Baltimore American for payment.

*** They will please furnish their former charge post paid.

The Editors of the STAR and MONITOR at Easton, are requested to copy the above, and send their accounts to the Whig office.

june 15——8

IN QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY COURT.

May Term, 1813.

On application of *William Hackett*, of Queen Ann's county, in writing to the judges of Queen Ann's county court, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said acts, being annexed to his petition; and the said William Hackett being brought into court by the Sheriff, and having satisfied the said court, by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application—having also stated in his said petition, that he is now in actual confinement, and not on account of any breach of the peace, or for the non payment of any fine or penalty for the breach of the laws of this State or of the United States; and having produced the certificate of the Sheriff of Queen Ann's county, to that effect—and having prayed to be discharged from confinement on the terms prescribed in the said acts—and he having also given bond, with security approved by the said court, as directed by the said acts of assembly, for his personal appearance in Queen Ann's county court, before the judges thereof, in Centreville, on the Saturday next after the third Monday in October next, and at such other time or times as the said court shall appoint, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors, relative to his said application; and he having taken the oath directed by the said act, to deliver up all his property for the benefit of his creditors. It is therefore hereby adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said William Hackett be discharged from his confinement aforesaid, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star, once a week for four weeks successively, give three months notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the time and place aforesaid, between the hours of ten in the morning and two in the afternoon of the same day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, or to shew cause, if any they why the said William Hackett should not have the benefit of the said acts.

Attest— *JOHN BROWNE*, Clerk of Queen Ann's county court.

july 27——4

NOTICE.

On application to me in writing, as chief judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, by *James B. Williams*, of Queen Ann's county, in the recess of Queen Ann's county court, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the supplements thereto, a schedule of his propertry and a list his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied by competent testimony that he has resided within the State of Maryland the two years preceding his application—and being also satisfied that he the said James B. Williams is actually confined for debt only—I do hereby order that the body of the said James B. Williams be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before Queen Ann's county court on the first Saturday of October term next, to answer such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors: and I do further order that the said James B. Williams, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star, once a week for four weeks successively, give three months notice to his creditors to appear before Queen Ann's county court, on the first Saturday of October term next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit. Given under my hand, this first day of March, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

R. T. EARLE.

july 20——4

PUBLIC NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the orphans court of Dorchester county—Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration, will annexed, on the personal estate of *Thomas Albert*, late of Dorchester county, dec'd.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, to the subscriber, on or before the first Monday in February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of July, 1813.

ARTHUR RICH, adm'r will annexed of said dec'd.

august 3——3

NOTICE.

Upon application made to me the subscriber, chief judge of the fourth judicial district, in the recess of Dorchester county court, by *Thomas H. Hooper*, of the said county, in actual confinement under execution for debt, by his petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto—a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition: the said Thomas H. Hooper having been brought before me by the Sheriff of the said county, and having been satisfied by competent testimony that the said Thomas H. Hooper has resided for two years last past in the State of Maryland; and he having taken the oath required by the act of assembly aforesaid, and given bond with sufficient security for his personal appearance in Dorchester county court, before the judges thereof, on the Saturday next after the fourth Monday in October next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him relative to his said application. I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said Thomas H. Hooper be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed at Easton three months before the time appointed for his appearance, and continued for four successive weeks, and also setting up a copy thereof at the court house door, and a copy at one of the taverns in Cambridge, three months before the said day, thereby to give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court at the time and place aforesaid, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas H. Hooper should not have the benefit of the acts of assembly aforesaid, according to his petition, and that such proceedings may be had thereon as the law directs. Given under my hand this 10th day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirteen.

JOHN DONE.

True copy—
E. RICHARDSON, Clk.

july 27——4

WORCESTER COUNTY, Ss.

On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as associate judge of the fourth judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of *Ralph Hinman, Levi Davis*, and *Evan D. Yates*, of Worcester county, stating that they are in actual confinement for debt, and praying for the benefit of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of their property and a list of their creditors, on oath, as far as they can ascertain them, being annexed to their petition; and the said Ralph Hinman, Levi Davis, and Evan D. Yates, having satisfied me by competent testimony that they have resided two years immediately preceding the time of their application, within the State of Maryland—and the said Ralph Hinman, Levi Davis, and Evan D. Yates, having taken the oath as by the said act prescribed, for delivering up their property, and given bond with sufficient security for their personal appearance at the county court of Worcester, on the first Saturday in November term next, to answer such allegations as may be made against them; and having appointed Jesse Sturgis trustee for the said Ralph Hinman, and Lemuel Purnell trustee for the said Levi Davis, and Robert Smith trustee for Evan D. Yates, for the benefit of their creditors—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Ralph Hinman, Levi Davis, and Evan D. Yates, be discharged from their confinement, and that they give notice to their creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three months before the said first Saturday of November term next, in one of the newspapers published in Easton, and also by setting up like notice at the court house door, and at the door of one of the taverns in Snow Hill; and the said Ralph Hinman a further notice at the door of one of the taverns in New Town, to appear before the said county court on the said first Saturday in November term next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Ralph Hinman, Levi Davis, and Evan D. Yates, should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this sixteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

WILLIAM WHITTINGTON.

july 27——13

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the morning of the 13th instant, a yellow man by the name of *Pollard*, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; stout and well made, 25 years of age. He has since been seen near Hall's Cross Roads, where he committed a robbery on a poor widow, and obtained a pair of new thicksett pantaloons, of an olive colour, and other articles not recollected—A description of the clothing he had on when he absconded is unnecessary, as he has already stolen different pieces of clothing, for the purpose of changing his dress, that he may more effectually elude a description. He has a large scar on the left side of his head, occasioned from the cut of a hoe, while engaged in combat with his adversary. He was formerly purchased by me, out of Dorchester county, near Vienna ferry, of Mr. Henry E. Elbert, who at that time resided on the farm that formerly belonged to Mr. Thomas Smith.—He will probably return to that place, where he has, no doubt, some acquaintances; or proceed to the town of Cambridge, where I am informed his former master resides, for the purpose of seeing his relatives. The above reward will be paid, if brought home or secured in Centreville jail—and if taken out of the State, sixty dollars, and all reasonable expences paid.

WILLIAM Y. BOURKE.

Near Centreville, Queen Ann's county, Maryland, may 25 ——m

NOTICE.

Was committed to the gaol of Frederick county, Maryland, as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself *Henrietta Green*, says she is 37 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high; her clothing when committed were a black frock, check apron, white handkerchief, and shoes—says she was manumitted by Mrs. Eliza Nixon, about seven years ago, and that since her manumission she has resided for some time with capt. Samuel W. Sterrett, of the city of Baltimore. The owner, if any, is requested to come and release her, otherwise she will be sold for her imprisonment fees as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff
Frederick county, Md.

july 12, 1813 (20——8)

NOTICE.

On application to me the subscriber in the recess of Talbot county court, as Chief Judge of the Second Judicial District of the State of Maryland, by the petition in writing of *William Mullikin*, of Talbot county stating that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the November session of 1805, entitled an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors as far as he can ascertain them, on oath, being annexed to his said petition, and the said Wm Mullikin having been brought before me by the sheriff of Talbot county, and being satisfied by competent testimony that the said William Mullikin hath resided for the two years last past in the State of Maryland, and he having also taken the oath required by the aforesaid Act of Assembly, and having given bond with approved security for his personal appearance before the Judges of Talbot county court, on the first Saturday in next November term, to answer to the interrogatories and allegations of his creditors, relative to his said application. I do therefore hereby order and adjudge that the said William Mullikin be discharged from confinement, and that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the papers printed at Easton, three months before the time appointed for his appearance, and continued for four successive weeks; and that he also set up a copy thereof at the Court House Door, and a copy at one of the Taverns in Easton, three months before the said day—thereby to give notice to his creditors to appear before the said Court to recommend a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William Mullikin should not have the benefit of the said act of Assembly and its supplements, according to his petition, and that such proceedings may be had thereon as the law directs. Given under my hand this 31st day of July, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

RICHARD T. EARLE.

True copy, Test,
J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

august 3——4

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, Set.

On application of *Abraham Nice*, of Talbot county, by petition in writing to me, in the recess of Talbot county court, as associate judge of the second judicial district of the State of Maryland, praying the benefit of an act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto; the said Abraham Nice having on oath declared that he had no property, agreeable to the provisions of the said act, and having handed in a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, which is annexed to his said petition—and being satisfied by competent testimony that he has resided in the State of Maryland, the two preceding years prior to his application, and having been brought before me by the Sheriff of the said county, under arrest upon an execution against the body of the said Abraham Nice: I do hereby order and direct that the body of the said Abraham Nice be discharged from confinement, and he having taken the oath prescribed by the said act, I do therefore adjudge and order that the said Abraham Nice appear before the county court to be held at Easton, in Talbot county, on the first Saturday in next November term, to answer such interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors—and the said day is hereby appointed for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit. And I do further order that the said Abraham Nice give them notice, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star once every two weeks, for three months successively, before the first Saturday in next November term, in Talbot county. Given under my hand this 15th day of July, 1813.

LEMUEL PURNELL.

True copy. Test—
J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

july 27——1c2w3m; a27:a10,24:s7,21:o5,19:n2.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Deserted from my rendezvous, on Saturday the 10th of July, a Recruit by the name of *Andrew Carmine*. He was born in Caroline county, aged twenty two years, five feet eight inches and a half high, of dark complexion, black eyes, and black hair, has lost one of his upper front teeth, and by profession a farmer. Whoever may apprehend the said deserter, and return him to me at Centreville, or deliver him to any officer in the United States army, shall receive the above reward.

CLINTON WRIGHT,
Lieut. U. S. L. D.

Centreville, july 20——m

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Dorchester county, near New Market, a dark mulatto lad, about 17 years of age, known by the name of *JOB*. He is small for his age, weighing when thinly clad, less than 100 pounds, and has a thin vissage; when walking he steps long, and turns his toes out. If taken off the Eastern Shore and returned, or secured so that I get him again, the above reward shall be given; or if taken on the Eastern Shore, and returned or secured as above mentioned, the sum of thirty dollars shall be given to the person so returning or securing him.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH.

june 8——m

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the 27th ult. a bright mulatto bound servant called *DANIEL*, about seventeen or eighteen years of age, of a slender form, near five feet high; his hair is long and straight, of a light colour and very fine, no resemblance of a negro's wool; the features of his face regular and fine, except his under lip which is large and drops so as to show his under teeth.—Had on and took with him one pair of nankeen pantaloons, one pair cross-barred do. one red spotted vest, one striped coatee, one new pair of shoes, one half worn fur hat, and two half worn muslin shirts, besides a number of other articles, of winter cloathing. The above reward will be given, if secured in any goal so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

All masters of vessels and others are forwarned harboring him at their peril.

JAMES WAINWRIGHT.

Easton, Md june 1——m

☞ The Editors of the Wilmington Watchman and Philadelphia Aurora will please to insert the above three times, and send their accounts to this office. J. W.

A LAD

Of about fourteen years of age, that can come well recommended, will be taken Apprentice at the

STAR OFFICE.

Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every *Tuesday Morning*, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Printer of the LAWS of the UNITED STATES.

[VOL. 11.....14] TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1813. [No. 50.....718]

THE TERMS OF THE STAR,

Are *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* per annum, payable half yearly, in advance: No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for *One Dollar*, and continued weekly for *Twenty-Five Cents* per square.

SALE POSTPONED.

The sale of the personal estate of *John Maloney*, dec'd. as advertised in the first page to take place on the 13th, is postponed to THURSDAY, 19th of August inst on account of a Camp Meeting in Queen Ann's.

august 3——3

STOCK OF GOODS FOR SALE.

The subscriber wishing to decline the Mercantile Business, will sell his stock of Goods on hand; also his store house, dwelling, and sundry Lots of ground in and about the town of Cambridge A purchaser of the store and dwelling, being connected in the same building, can have immediate possession For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN REID.

august 3——3q

CABINET TOOLS, &c.

FOR SALE

The subscriber wishing to decline the Cabinet Making business in Cambridge, will dispose of his Shop Tools, benches, &c. with the stock on hand; also the time of three valuable apprentices Terms will be made easy, and immediate possession may be had.

ISAAC CHARLES.

Cambridge, aug. 10—4c

NOTICE

The subscribers take this method of informing their friends, and the public in general, that they have bought out *Samuel Holmes's* stock of GOODS —consisting of

Hardware Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c.

which in addition to a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce, at the same stand occupied by Samuel Holmes. The former customers of Samuel Holmes and others are requested to call and see the present proprietors, who flatter themselves that from the attention they are determined to pay to the business, they will give general satisfaction

STEWART & WHITELEY.

july 27 — m

TAKE NOTICE.

The subscriber having sold out his stock of Goods on hand, to Messrs. *Stewart & Whiteley*, takes the liberty to request all those indebted to him, to call and settle their accounts immediately, either by paying the money or giving a note with security, as he intends leaving this shore in a short time—He is in hopes that the above notice will be attended to, or otherwise the accounts will be put into the hands of officers for collection, without respect to persons.

SAMUEL HOLMES.

july 27——m

NOTICE TO BLACKSMITHS.

The subscriber wishes to employ a good Smith for the next year— One who can come well recommended, will either be taken as a partner, or allowed good wages, as it may suit, to superintend one of the best stands on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Apply at the Star office, or to the subscriber, living in Cambridge.

WILLIAM C. RIDGAWAY.

august 3——3

IN CHANCERY,

July 21, 1813.

Ordered that the sale made and reported by John Willoughby, trustee for the sale of the real estate of *George Brannock*, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 25th day of September next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Easton Star before the 25th day of August next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $1241 18 1-2.

JAMES P. HEATH,
Reg. Cur Can.

august 3——3

CATTLE FOR SALE.

I will sell 25 or 30 head of good Cattle, low for cash.

WM. G. TILGHMAN.

Groses, july 13——m

N. B. 120 lbs. quarter blooded Merino wool for sale.

PUBLIC NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the orphans court of Dorchester county—Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration, will annexed, on the personal estate of *Thomas Talbott*, late of Dorchester county, dec'd.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, to the subscriber, on or before the first Monday in February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of July, 1813.

ARTHUR RICH, adm'r will
annexed of said dec'd.

august 3——3

NOTICE.

The subscriber having declined the Mercantile Business, and anxious to make payment to those to whom he is indebted, respectfully solicits those indebted to him to make immediate payment—otherwise coercive measures will be taken.

JAMES WILLSON, Jun.

Easton july 6—— 6*

FOR RENT FOR THE ENSUING YEAR

My late dwelling on Aurora street, in Easton at present occupied by Mr Peter Harris—also a two story brick house, occupied by Mr. Henry Parrott, Washington street. Likewise two farms in Caroline county.

DAVID KERR, Junior.

Easton, july 27—— m

AN OVERSEER

Is wanted by the subscriber. He must be a single man without a family

JOHN L. BOZMAN.

august 10——3

TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens,

Being encouraged by a number of my friends, I solicit your suffrages at the next election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland. Should I be amongst the favorite candidates, every endeavor shall be used to give general satisfaction.

T. SAULSBURY.

july 27——m

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Gentlemen,

At the request of a large and respectable portion of my fellow citizens I am induced again to solicit your suffrages at the ensuing Election for delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

Your ob't serv't.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

july 27——10

VOTERS OF TALBOT,

I solicit your suffrages at the next election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

DANIEL MARTIN.

june 29—— m

VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY—

Fellow Citizens,

After knowing the result of the election in this county in October last, for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, I then did declare myself a candidate for Delegate at the ensuing election, and solicit your suffrages for the same.

JOHN BOON.

july 27—— 6

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Your former kindness influences me to beg the indulgence of your suffrages at the next Election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

J. BENNETT.

august 3——9

TO THE FREEMEN OF TALBOT.

I offer myself a Candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland: should I be elected, be assured that every exertion will be used to promote the liberty and happiness of my fellow citizens.

JONATHAN SPENCER.

june 29——m

TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

At the solicitation of a number of my fellow-citizens, I am induced to solicit your suffrages at the ensuing election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

PETER WILLIS

august 3——9

TO THE CITIZENS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

I offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next Legislature of Maryland, and respectfully solicit the support of my fellow citizens.

THO. COLBRETH.

august 3 ——9

We are authorised to say that the following gentlemen will serve in the next Legislature of Maryland, if elected by the free and independent voters of Dorchester county.

Dr. Henry P. Waggaman, William Groghegan, Algernon S. Stanford, George Lake.

august 3——9

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT.

Gentlemen,

Grateful for the support which I received at the last election for Delegates—I am again induced to offer myself a candidate at the ensuing election to represent you in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

I have the honor to be your ob't serv't.

JOHN SETH.

Head of Wye, aug. 3——9

NAVAL GENERAL ORDER.

The palpable and criminal intercourse held with the enemy's forces, blockading and invading the waters and shores of the United States, is, in a military view, an offence of so deep a die as to call for the vigilant interposition of all the Naval officers of the United States.

This intercourse is not only carried on by foreigners, under the specious garb of friendly flags, who convey provisions, water and succours of all kinds, (ostensibly destined for friendly ports, in the face, too, of a declared & rigorous blockade,) direct to the fleets and stations of the enemy, with constant intelligence of our naval and military force and preparation, and the means of continuing and conducting the invasion to the greatest possible annoyance of the country: but the same traffic, intercourse, and intelligence, is carried on with great subtilty and treachery by profligate citizens, who, in vessels ostensibly navigating our own waters, from port to port, under cover of night, or other circumstances favouring their turpitude, find means to convey succours of intelligence to the enemy and elude the penalty of the law This lawless traffic and intercourse is also carried on to a great extent, in craft, whose capacity exempts them from the regulations of the revenue laws, and from the vigilance which vessels of greater capacity attract.

I am, therefore, commanded by the President of the United States to enjoin and direct all Naval commanding officers to exercise the strictest vigilance, and to stop and detain all vessels or craft, whatsoever, proceeding or apparently intending to proceed towards the enemy's vessel's within the waters, or hovering about the harbors of the United States; or towards any station occupied by the enemy within the jurisdiction of the United States, from which vessels or craft the enemy might derive succours or intelligence.

W. JONES.

Navy Department, July 29, 1813.

To the commanding officers of stations, or of vessels of the Navy of the U States

august 3——10

FOR SALE,

The residue of the time of service of a negro girl, now thirteen years old, bound by the orphans out, to learn the farming business, till twenty one years of age. Enquire at this office.

july 27——m

COMMERCIAL AND FARMERS' BANK OF BALTIMORE.

July 15th, 1813.

The Stockholders in this Institution are requested to meet at the new Banking House, on MONDAY, the 13th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to determine whether they will accept, or decline, the terms offered by the late act of the Legislature, for renewing the charters of the several Banks in this State.

By order of the Board,

GEO. T DUNBAR, Cashier.

P. S. The Fredericktown Herald, and Easton Star, will insert the above once a week until the 13th of September, and forward their accounts to the Bank for payment.

july 20——8

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS BANK OF BALTIMORE.

July 14th, 1813.

The Stockholders of this Institution are hereby requested to meet at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 20th of September next at 10 o'clock, A. M to take into consideration the terms proposed by a late law of the Legislature for renewing the charters of the several Banks therein mentioned.

By order of the Board—

JOHN DUER, Cashier.

july 27 ——8

CENTREVILLE ACADEMY.

The Trustees have employed masters of ability, and of the most exemplary conduct, to teach in this Institution. It is under the best discipline, and the most rigid regard paid to the morals of the pupils. The Reverend DANIEL STEPHENS is Professor of the Latin, Greek, and French languages—Mr. SIMON CANTWELL Professor of the English language, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Geography, &c. As the youth of Queen Ann's and the adjoining counties can recieve as liberal an education at this Seminary as at any other, and the funds allowed by the State enabling the trustees to fix the rate of tuition at the most moderate terms, offers every inducement to parents and guardians to give it a preference The situation of this place is well known for its healthiness—and board may be had in private families, on very reasonable terms.

KENSEY HARRISON, Sec'ry.
to the Board of Trustees.

june 29——9

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

July 27th, 1813.

On application of Solomon Cahall, administrator of *William Cahall*, late of Caroline county, dec'd.—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly and faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this twenty-ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Test— J. RICHARDSON, Reg'r
of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order—

Notice is hereby given, That all persons having claims against the said dec'd. are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 29th day of January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of July, anno domini 1813.

SOLOMON CAHALL, adm'r
of William Cahall, dec'd.

august 3——3

FOR RENT,

One half of Kent Fort Manor, lying in Queen Ann's county, on Kent Island, upwards of one thousand acres of land, bounded on the Eastern and Western Bays. I can venture to say there is one farm equal to any on the Island.—For terms apply to the subscriber, living near the premises.

WOOLMAN GIBSON.

july 13——6

WORCESTER COUNTY, Sc.

On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as associate judge of the fourth judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of *Ralph Hinman, Levi Davis*, and *Evan D. Yates*, of Worcester county, stating that they are in actual confinement for debt, and praying for the benefit of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of their property and a list of their creditors, on oath, as far as they can ascertain them, being annexed to their petition; and the said Ralph Hinman, Levi Davis, and Evan D. Yates, having satisfied me by competent testimony that they have resided two years immediately preceding the time of their application, within the State of Maryland—and the said Ralph Hinman, Levi Davis, and Evan D. Yates, having taken the oath as by the said act prescribed, for delivering up their property, and given bond with sufficient security for their personal appearance at the county court of Worcester, on the first Saturday in November term next, to answer such allegations as may be made against them; and having appointed Jesse Sturgis trustee for the said Ralph Hinman, and Lemuel Purnell trustee for the said Levi Davis, and Robert Smith trustee for Evan D. Yates, for the benefit of their creditors—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Ralph Hinman, Levi Davis, and Evan D. Yates, be discharged from their confinement, and that they give notice to their creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three months before the said first Saturday of November term next, in one of the newspapers published in Easton, and also by setting up like notice at the court house door, and at the door of one of the taverns in Snow Hill; and the said Ralph Hinman a further notice at the door of one of the taverns in New Town, to appear before the said county court on the said first Saturday in November term next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Ralph Hinman, Levi Davis, and Evan D Yates, should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed Given under my hand this sixteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

WILLIAM WHITTINGTON.

july 27——13

WAR DEPARTMENT,

JULY 14, 1813.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That separate proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until 12 o'clock at noon of the last Monday in November next, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of June 1814 inclusive, to the 1st day of June 1815, within the States, Territories and Districts following, viz.

1st At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chikago and in their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the Territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the Upper Lakes and the State of Ohio.

2d At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri territories.

4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi territory, the State of Louisiana & their vicinities north of the Gulph of Mexico.

5th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the District of Maine and State of New Hampshire and their northern vicinities.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Vermont and its northern vicinity.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Massachusetts, the town of Springfield excepted.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of New York and its northern vicinity and western.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of New Jersey.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Pennsylvania.

12th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Virginia.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of North Carolina.

15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of South Carolina.

16th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the State of Georgia and its southern vicinity

17th. Proposals will be received, as aforesaid, for the supply of all rations which may be required by the United States, for the troops which are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the town of Springfield, in the State of Massachusetts; and for the armorers and other persons employed in the United States' Armory at that place from the 1st day of June 1814 inclusive, to the 1st day of June 1815.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles, to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified; but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations to be furnished in such quantities that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for, at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid by the United States at the price of the articles captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the deposition of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall not be issued, until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed.

J. ARMSTRONG.

The editors of newspapers who are authorised to publish the laws of the United States, are requested to publish the foregoing advertisement twice a week for four successive weeks.

august 3——8

Easton Hotel.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened his

HOTEL,

at the house formerly occupied as the BANK, where he hopes to merit a continuance of the custom he was so fortunate as to receive in that elegant establishment that was lately consumed by Fire.

THOMAS HENRIX.

april 6——m

TO RENT,

A Tanyard in Dorchester county, near Hunting Creek Mills. This tanyard has a quantity of good vatts, good shop and bark-house, and dwelling house. Any person renting said tanyard, can be supplied with tools suitable for the business, and about eight cords of good bark now ready for use. Possession can be given at any time, by the subscriber.

WILLIAM CORKRIN, Sen.

august 3——3q

NOTICE.

The subscriber having taken out letters of administration on the estate of *John Kinnemont*, late of Talbot county, deceased—All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, or compulsory measures will be resorted to, and all those having claims against said estate are requested to hand them in to the subscriber (or to Wm. Berridge who is authorised by me to settle said estate, legally authenticated for settlement

RICHARD KINNEMONT, Adm'r
of John Kinnement, dec'd.

august 3——3

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, To wit.

On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as associate judge of the second judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of *Jacob Harrison*, of Queen Ann's county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Jacob Harrison having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application; and he having taken the oath by the said act prescribed, for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Queen-Ann's, to answer such allegations as may be made against him—I do order and adjudge, that the said Jacob Harrison be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers at Easton, once in every two weeks for three months before the first Saturday of next October term, to appear before the said county court, at the court house, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Jacob Harrison should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this 19th of April, 1813.

LEMUEL PURNELL.

july 6——1e2w3m:j6,20:a3,17,31:s14,28:o12

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, To wit.

On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as chief judge of the second judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of *William Harrison*, of Queen Ann's county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said William Harrison having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application; and he having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Queen Ann's, to answer such allegations as may be made against him. I do order and adjudge that the said William Harrison be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give the notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers at Easton, once in every two weeks for three months, before the first Saturday of next October term, to appear before the said County Court at the Court House before eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William Harrison should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand this 26th June, 1813.

R. T. EARLE.

july 6——1e2w3m: j6,20:a3,17 31:s14,28:o12

NOTICE.

On application to me in writing, as one of the associate judges of the second judicial district of Maryland, by *Thomas Welch*, of Talbot county, in the recess of Talbot county court, praying the benefit of the act of assembly passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Thomas Welch is in actual confinement for debt only—I do hereby order that the body of the said Thomas Welch be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before Talbot county court on the first Saturday of November term next, to answer such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors, and also to deliver up his property to a trustee for the benefit of his creditors; and I do further order, that the said Thomas Welch give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star, once every two weeks, for the space of three months successively, before the said first Saturday in the said November term, before Talbot county court on the first Saturday in November term next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit. Given under my hand, this ninth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

LEMUEL PURNELL.

True copy. Test—
J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

july 20—1e2w3m: j20:a3,17,31:s14,28:o12,26.

JUST RECEIVED

AT THE STAR OFFICE, EASTON.

VOL III, AND PART I, OF VOL. IV,

OF THE

EDINBURG ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

Subscribers are requested to call for their copies

ALSO—A FEW COPIES OF

ROKEBY—A POEM

BY WALTER SCOTT, bound, and in boards.

ROBINSON'S HISTORY OF AMERICA.

With the two last volumes of

CORNELIUS TACITUS.

august 10——3

THE WEBSTERIAN ATTACK.

To the President of the United States.

I approach you, sir, with the respectful freedom of a citizen—at the same time with the reverence I owe to the First Magistrate of my country, adorning his high station with all the virtues which dignify the man.

Your recent triumph over the Websterian attack is the triumph of the American people. If you had fallen, the deep-rooted oak of the forest had given way & the lofty mountain was overturned from its base; then the black cloud of public calamity would have hung with portentous gloom over our devoted heads. If you, the pride of the nation, had warped in your integrity, where would the wandering eye have found repose! where could Hope have sought a resting-place in all that yet remained of Revolutionary patriotism?—In your high-raised reputation we implicitly confided. Great intellectual powers and acquirements have been possessed by a Catiline and a Burr, but these splendid qualities more frequently decorate vice than blazon virtue. It is in their combination with a pure integrity that man rises above his fellow man. It is thus has been formed a Fabius, an Aristides, a Scipio and a Washington.

Never for a moment has my confidence been shaken in the sterling purity of your character. I smiled at the impotent attempts. I foresaw the disgrace of baffled calumny, and anticipated the glorious result as the great reward of persecuted innocence.

If the hollowness of profession did not often betray itself, more of decorum to even official situation might have been expected, from those who have arrogated to themselves without one solitary pretension to the title of friends to order.

If Frenchmen had landed on our shores, burned defenceless villages and towns, murdered the feeble, and violated females, violations without any legitimate object of warfare but the wantonness of power and the lust of plunder and depredation, where could an overweening partizan of that nation, [illegible] outrages and palliating [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] vengeance would have been poured on him—he would have been [illegible] being—the object of general [illegible] abhorrence—the [illegible] of [illegible] punishment.

What is to prevent the severance of our wide spread republic but that common fortune which first cemented its discordant parts? Petty animosities, factious views, and state predilections must yield to the national will, or the proud but solitary column of republican greatness which yet graces the world thus basely undermined, must at once fall in majestic but ever to be lamented ruins. Is it not treason against the republic, when a state sovereignty has the unprincipled audacity to declare a war unnecessary and *unjust*, which has been proclaimed just and necessary by the constituted national authorities? If this daring usurpation is patronised by a re-election of its leaders and members, it proves that the main pillar of the republic has become weak—the pillar of public, of political virtue. Who could have divined the rapid degeneracy of that state once the focus of liberty and the cradle of the revolution? Shall any state become [illegible] a Warwick or a Percy, to make or unmake the republic? In the paltry tax of six pence in the pound upon tea, America found involved a principle which dismembered the British empire. Is our nation independent, or has it fallen back to the colonial state when its native produce has been seized for a series of years on [illegible] [illegible] when native Americans thus illegally employed have in the same moment sunk into worse than Algerine slavery? Is there an American seaman who would not prefer capture in the present state of war to British impressment in profound peace? A wonderful paradox is now before the world, and what might shake the belief of the most credulous; it is a people both south and west, ardently fighting for a principle of liberty with which they have little comparative connexion, but abandoned in the east, where in the bondage of numberless husbands and fathers belonging to it, the wife and helpless offspring are its immediate victims.

In a government constituted as ours, is deeply sown the seeds of party intolerance. The breeze of opposition, which may gently agitate and refresh, now rises to the hurricane of furious and maddening ambition, sacrificing in its course every thing holy and sacred.

There has been no public measure of whatever hue, which has not been discoloured through the jaundiced medium of party malevolence. I do not confound honorable men of the federal party with factious and venal printers. I am disposed to cherish and esteem good men of whatever party, but I condemn the solid phalanx of opposition which moves as a wedge, riving the noble body of the republic. There is a fierceness in its spirit which will not falter at the most audacious enterprize—which is of no wavering of sentiment, which derelicts the chastity of opinion; if it doubt or even ponders on the federal purpose.

In the moment of some newly inflicted British insult or injury, high and honorable ground has often temporarily been occupied; but how soon has federalism descended to the vale of penitence and humiliation! how short the triumph of generous indignation! how rapid the transition first to palliation and next to aggression on our own unoffending and upright government!

I do not envy the tortured feelings of Mr. Grosvenor, nor the blush of shame which must have mantled his quivering cheek when the report of the Secretary of State on the disclosure of the French edicts was read to the House. Such men as him, Mr. Pickering, &c. rivet every link of the republican confederation. Nor am I inclined to believe that any usage of the House would justify the Speaker in permitting a torrent of unfounded invective on you, sir, the first man of your country, and in the presence of the nation, without having been promptly called to order. I would ask Mr. Grosvenor what can extenuate the enormity of his offence, and what atonement can he make to the outraged feelings of the American people? What individual so obscure and humble as to passively endure the imputation of murder and treason, on the bare assumption of a fact, of the existence of which there was not the slightest vestige of proof? What will Europe think of our far famed republic when the Executive power can be assailed in such language as Mr Grosvenor uttered? At the very time when I apprehend you, sir, to the great federalism itself, lay on the bed of sickness, thus he spoke—"If by any means he [illegible] came to the knowledge of the President, &c. what malediction can suit his conduct—what new and horrible punishment is commensurate with the bloody crime?"

Did Mr. Grosvenor contemplate the introduction of the rack or guillotine? or what new and horrible punishment did he meditate?—Was Congress to arrest all proof and declare itself [illegible] fied, like a French revolutionary tribunal, and decree you, sir, to be the subject of this *new and horrible punishment?*

Had he the delusive hope that language like this would bereave you of the public confidence? Could he cate[illegible] the desperate wish to *taint* virtue from the seat of power, that the vacancy might be supplied by some ambitious and profligate chief, establishing on the ruin of our republic a Presidency for life, and finally a Napoleon dynasty?

HORTENSIUS *of P.*

EXECUTIVE PROCEEDINGS.

IN SENATE OF THE U. STATES

Saturday, July 31.

On motion by Mr. Leib,

Ordered, That there be furnished to any member applying for the same, an extract from the executive records, comprehending the Messages of the President of the United States, in relation to the nominations of Albert Gallatin, John Q. Adams and James A. Bayard, as Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, to negotiate a treaty of peace and commerce with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and a treaty of commerce with Russia with the proceedings of the Senate thereon.

On motion by Mr. Dana,

Ordered, That the Secretary of the Senate cause the extract which may be furnished from the executive record as before mentioned, to be printed for the use of members who may request the same.

EXTRACT.

Monday, May 31st, 1813.

The following is an extract of a Message this day received from the President of the United States by Mr. Graham:

To the Senate of the U. States.

Commissions having been granted during the recess of the Senate to the following persons I now nominate them to the same offices respectively annexed to their names: Albert Gallatin, John Quincy Adams, and James A. Bayard, to be jointly and severally envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, to negotiate and sign a treaty of peace with G. Britain under the mediation of the Emperor of Russia; to negotiate and sign a treaty of commerce with G. Britain; and the said John Quincy Adams, Albert Gallatin and James A. Bayard, to be jointly and severally Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, to negotiate and sign a treaty of commerce with Russia.

(Signed) JAMES MADISON.

Washington, May 29th, 1813.

The message was read.

Ordered, That it lie for consideration

Note.—A few other nominations of minor importance were contained in the Message.

Wednesday, June 2.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the message of the President of the U. S. of the 31st May, nominating Albert Gallatin and others to offices; and

Mr King submitted the following motions for consideration, which were read.

"*Resolved*, That the President of the U States be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate, copies of communications from the Emperor of Russia offering his mediation to bring about a peace between the U. S. and G. B. together with copies of the answers to such communications and noticing the dates at which the same were respectively received and answered.

Resolved, That the President of the U States be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate, copies of the commissions granted to Albert Gallatin, John Quincy Adams and James A. Bayard, to negotiate Treaties of peace and commerce with Great Britain, and a Treaty of Commerce with Russia.

Resolved, That the President of the U States be requested to inform the Senate whether Albert Gallatin, commissioned as one of the envoys to treat of peace and commerce with G. Britain, and of commerce with Russia, retains the office of Secretary of the Department of the Treasury; and in case of his so retaining the same, to inform the Senate under what authority & by whom the powers and duties of the head of the Treasury Department are discharged during the absence of Albert Gallatin from the U. States.

Thursday, June 3.

The Senate proceeded to consider the first resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. King and

On the question, "Will the Senate agree thereto?"

It was determined in the negative, Yeas 18, Nays 13.

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Dagget, Dana, German, Gilman, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Leib, Smith

NAYS—Messrs Bledsoe, Brent, Brown, Bullock, Campbell, Chase, Condit, Cutts, Gaillard, Lacock, Morrow, Robinson, Stone, Tait, Tayler, Turner, Varnum, Worthington

The Senate proceeded to consider the second resolution yesterday submitted by Mr. King; and

On the question to agree thereto?

It was determined in the negative.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the 3d resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. King:

On the question, will the Senate agree thereto?

It was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Secretary lay the said resolution before the President of the United States.

Monday, June 7.

The following written message was received from the President of the U. States by Mr. Graham:

To the Senate of the U. States.

In compliance with the resolution of the Senate, [illegible] I have to state that the Secretary of the Treasury [illegible] retained, and that the powers and duties of Albert Gallatin, commissioned as one of the envoys to treat with G. Britain and Russia [illegible] the duties of the [illegible] are discharged by William Jones, Secretary of the Navy, as therefore according to the provisions of the act of Congress, entitled "an act making alterations in the Treasury & War Departments," passed May 8th 1792.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, July 3, 1813.

The message was read for consideration

The Senate resumed the consideration of the nomination of Albert Gallatin,

On motion by Mr. Gilman,

It was agreed to take the question (to advise and consent) by yeas and nays.

Ordered, That the further consideration of the nomination be postponed until tomorrow.

Tuesday, June 8.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the nomination of Albert Gallatin; and

On motion by Mr. Bledsoe,

That the further consideration of the nomination be postponed until to-morrow,

It was agreed that the Senate adjourn.

Wednesday, June 9.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the nomination of Albert Gallatin.

A motion was made by Mr. Anderson, To refer the said nomination to the consideration of a select committee, together with the message of the 7th June; and

The Senate adjourned.

Thursday, June 10.

It was determined in the affirmative, Yeas 20, Nays 14.

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Bledsoe, Brown, Dagget, Dana, Fromentin, German, Gilman, Giles, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Leib, [illegible] Smith, Stone, Wells—20

NAYS—Messrs. Brent, Bullock, Campbell, Chase, Condit, Cutts, Lacock, Morrow, Robinson, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington—14.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the nomination of Albert Gallatin, together with the motion to refer the consideration thereof to a select committee, as also the message of the President of the U. States, received 7th June, to enquire and report thereon.

On the question to agree to the motion for reference,

Resolved, That the nomination of Albert Gallatin, together with the message of the President of the U. States received the 7th instant, relative to the said nomination, be referred to Messrs. Anderson, King, Giles, Brown, and Bledsoe, to inquire and report thereon.

Monday, June 14.

Mr. Anderson, from the Committee appointed on the 10th inst. on the nomination of Albert Gallatin:

That in obedience to the resolution authorising the committee to enquire and report thereon, he had addressed a letter to the President of the U. States, enclosing a copy of the resolution under which the committee were appointed; that he afterwards called on the President of the U. States, who informed him, that he did not consider the authority given to the committee, by the resolution, such as to authorise them to call on him in their official character; but, that, if they were especially instructed to call on him, he would freely receive them and appoint a time for that purpose, and

Mr. Anderson submitted the following resolutions for consideration, which were read:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Senate, the powers and duties of the Secretary of the Department of the Treasury & those of an envoy extraordinary to a foreign power, are so incompatible, that they ought not to be, and remain, united in the same person.

Resolved, That the Committee to whom was referred the nomination of Albert Gallatin (Secretary of the Department of the Treasury) as an envoy extraordinary to treat of peace and commerce with G. Britain, and of commerce with Russia, be instructed to communicate the foregoing resolutions to the President of the U. States, and respectfully to confer with him upon the matter thereof.

Tuesday, June 15.

The Senate proceeded to examine the first resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Anderson; and

On motion by Mr. Robinson, it was agreed that the question be taken thereon by Yeas and Nays; and after debate adjourned.

Wednesday, June 16.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolutions submitted by Mr. Anderson on the 14th inst; and

On the question to agree to the first resolution, it was determined in the affirmative; Yeas 20, Nays 14; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Bledsoe, Brown, Dagget, Dana, Fromentin, Gaillard, German, Giles, Gilman, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Leib, Smith, Stone, Wells.

NAYS—Messrs. Brent, Bullock, Campbell, Chase, Condit, Howell, Lacock, Morrow, Robinson, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Senate, the powers and duties of Secretary of the Department of the Treasury, and those of an envoy extraordinary to a foreign power, are so incompatible, that they ought not to be and remain united in the same person.

On the question to agree to the 2d resolution, it was determined in the affirmative; Yeas 20, Nays 14, as follows.

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Bledsoe, Brown, Dagget, Dana, Fromentin, Gaillard, German, Giles, Gilman, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Leib, Smith, Stone, Wells—20.

NAYS—Messrs Brent, Bullock, Campbell, Chase, Condit, Howell, Lacock, Morrow, Robinson, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington—14.

Resolved, That the Committee to whom was referred the nomination of Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Department of the Treasury, as an envoy extraordinary to treat of peace and commerce with Great Britain, and of commerce with Russia, be instructed to communicate the foregoing resolutions to the President of the U. States and respectfully to confer with him upon the matter thereof.

Monday, July 19.

On motion by Mr. Anderson,

It was agreed by unanimous consent to amend the report of the select committee made by him on behalf of the committee, on the 14th June last, as follows:

In the first line of the report of the Committee on the nomination of Albert Gallatin, after the words "states" insert "*a copy of which accompanies this report*"—Line 8, after "*which*" insert "*and the specific object should be designated.*"—Line 15, after the word "consideration" insert "*as the sentiment of the committee;*" so that the report will stand amended as follows:

Mr. Anderson, from the committee appointed on the 10th inst. on the nomination of Albert Gallatin, reported:

"That in obedience to the resolution authorising the committee to enquire & report thereon he had addressed a letter to the President of the U. States, *a copy of which accompanies this report*, enclosing a copy of the resolution under which the committee were appointed; that he afterwards called on the President of the U. States, who informed him that he did not consider the authority given to the committee by the resolution such as to authorise them to call on him in their official character, but that, if they were especially instructed to call on him, and the specific object should be designated, he would freely receive them, and appoint a time for the purpose."

Copy of a Letter from the Chairman of the Committee on the nomination of Albert Gallatin, to the President of the United States.

Capitol Hill, 11th June, 1813.

Sir,

I take leave to inclose you a copy of a resolution of the Senate. The committee appointed by that resolution, have directed me to inform you that they will wait on you at such time as you may please to appoint, in order to commune with you upon the matter referred to them.

Accept assurances of my high respect.

JOSEPH ANDERSON.

Mr Anderson then made this further report, to wit:

"The committee to whom was referred the nomination of Albert Gallatin, to be one of the Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary to negotiate and sign a treaty of peace with G. Britain, under the mediation of the Emperor of Russia, to negotiate and sign a Treaty of Commerce with Russia, together with the message of the President of the U. States, of the 7th of June report:

"That according to the instructions of the Senate of the 16th June, the committee thro' its Chairman addressed a note to the President of the U. States, on the 16th inst a copy of which accompanies this report, and, in reply thereto, the President addressed a note to the Chairman on the 17th inst which note also accompanies this report, appointing Friday the 18th inst to receive the Committee, to communicate the aforesaid resolution of the Senate, and acquainting the committee of his late message to the Senate containing the grounds on which he would be obliged to decline the proposed conference with the Committee; upon due consideration of this reply, the Committee deemed it an incumbent duty to wait on the President according to his appointment, and to present to him both the resolutions of the Senate in relation to the object before referred to the committee, and did accordingly wait on him and present them. When the President was pleased to observe to the Committee in substance, that he was sorry the Senate had not taken the same view of the subject which he had done, and that he regretted that the measure had been taken under circumstances which deprived him of the aid or advice of the Senate. After the committee had remained a reasonable time for the President to make any other observations if he had thought proper to do so, & observing no disposition manifested by him to enter into further remarks, the committee retired without making any observations on the matter of the resolutions, or in reply to those made by the President.

Copy of a Letter from the Chairman of the Committee on the nomination of Albert Gallatin, to the President of the United States.

July 16th, 1813.

Sir,

The Committee to whom was referred the nomination of Albert Gallatin to be one of the Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, to negotiate & sign a treaty of peace with G Britain under the mediation of the Emperor of Russia, to negotiate and sign a treaty of commerce with Russia, together with the message of the President of the 7th of June having directed me to enclose to you a copy of two resolutions passed by the Senate and to request that you will be pleased to appoint such time & place [illegible] Committee as may be entirely compatible with your own convenience.

The committee sincerely lament, that your indisposition for some time past has been such as would have rendered it improper to have addressed you upon this subject at an earlier period; and are extremely gratified to learn that you are so far restored to your health as to be enabled to attend to your official duties.

Accept my best wishes for a perfect restoration of your health, and assurance of my high respect.

JOSEPH ANDERSON,

Chairman of the Committee.

PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

James Madison presents his respects to Mr. Anderson, & informs him that he will, on Friday next at 11 o'clock, receive the Committee of the Senate as intimated in a note to the President, their resolutions [illegible] [illegible] The communication are [illegible] of the message to the Senate, of the [illegible] [illegible] will be allowed to decline the proposed conference with the committee at [illegible] time of the execution.

[illegible] [illegible] 1813.

[illegible] nomination of Albert Gallatin, John Q. Adams and James A. Bayard, [illegible] message of the President of the U. States of the 31st May last, was resumed.

On the question, will the Senate advise and consent to the appointment of Albert Gallatin?

It was determined in the negative, Yeas 17, Nays 18 as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bibb, Bledsoe, Brent, Brown, Bullock, Campbell, Chase, Condit, Lacock, Morrow, Robinson, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Dagget, Dana, Fromentin, Gaillard, German, Giles, Gilman, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Leib, Mason, Smith, Stone—18.

On motion by Mr. Worthington, to postpone the nominations of John Q. Adams & James A. Bayard:

It was determined in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Bullock that the nominations of J. Q. Adams and J. A. Bayard be postponed until to-morrow:

It was determined in the negative. Yeas 15, Nays [illegible] as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bibb, Brent, Bullock, Campbell, Chase, Condit, Gaillard, Howell, Lacock, Morrow, Robinson, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Bledsoe, Brown, Dagget, Dana, Fromentin, German, Giles, Gilman, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Leib, Mason, Smith, Stone—[illegible]

On the question, will the Senate advise and consent to the appointment of John Q. Adams?

It was decided in the affirmative, yeas 30, nays 4, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Bledsoe, Brent, Brown, Bullock, Chase, Condit, Dagget, Fromentin, Gaillard, Giles, Gilman, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, King, Lambert, Leib, Mason, Morrow, Robinson, Smith, Stone, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Worthington—30

NAYS—Messrs Dana, German, Lacock, Varnum—4

On the question, will the Senate advise and consent to the appointment of James A. Bayard?

It was determined in the affirmative, yeas 27, nays 6, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Anderson, Bibb, Bledsoe, Brent, Brown, Bullock, Chase, Dagget, Fromentin, Gaillard, Giles, Gilman, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, King, Lambert, Leib, Mason, Smith, Stone, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Worthington—27.

NAYS—Messrs Dana, German, Lacock, Morrow, Robinson, Varnum—6

Resolved, That the Senate do advise and consent to the appointments of J. Q. Adams & James A. Bayard, agreeably to their nominations respectively; and that they do not advise and consent to the appointment of Albert Gallatin.

Ordered, That the Secretary lay the aforesaid resolution before the President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, August 7.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Adjutant & Inspector General's Office, Washington, 5th Aug. 1813.

All officers of the army of the U. States commanding districts, posts or fortresses, [illegible] instructed to turn back, and in case of any attempt to evade this order, to detain any vessels, or river or bay craft which may be proceeding or proceeding to, or communicating with any station, vessel, or force of the enemy, within the waters of the United States.

By order of the Secretary of War,

C. K. GARDNER, Ass. Adj. Gen.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

BAREFACED AND PROFLIGATE FALSEHOODS.

Language cannot express the contempt which we feel for the author of the following paragraph.—It was penned by that miracle of party, the Editor of the Federal Republican.

"A great many violations of the Canadian women by the troops of the U. States, took place at the time of the late attacks. In support of the fact we can refer to respectable testimony which is much more than any man of honor and credit will take upon himself to say respecting the events at Hampton, notwithstanding the falsehoods propagated from the highest authority in Virginia, with the laudable view of rousing and exasperating the honest people of that State to support a most wicked and dishonorable war, which is abhorred, and can give a temporary countenance only from falsehood and misrepresentation, among even the most deluded sections of the Union."

So help us, God! we believe this tale about the "violations of the Canadian women" is a falsehood trumped up by Jacob Wagner himself for the purpose of screening the enemy from our just indignation. Who ever heard of it before? Have you seen it in the federal prints which, God knows, have not been sparing of their efforts to calumniate the troops of their country?——Have you seen it in the papers of Montreal?—Have you seen it in the [illegible] general orders of Governor Prevost?—No! it was reserved for the Editor of the Federal Republican to discover this disgrace. If he did not forge it himself, we dare him to name his authority.—We call upon him for his proofs. We wish to see the "respectable" gentleman, who would stamp the lie with his name.

Mr. Wagner denies that there is any respectable witness to the "events at Hampton"—and he [illegible] that all we have seen [illegible] series of falsehoods propagated from the highest authority in Virginia." Is Capt. Cooper a liar? Is Major Crutchfield a liar? Is Lieutenant Lively a liar? Is Doctor Wardlaw or Mr. John G. [illegible] a liar? Is Major Gen. [illegible] a liar? Is Gen. Taylor a liar? Is [illegible], (a writer in this paper, who [illegible] the spot and states nothing but what he had [illegible] ascertained from credible authority?) Is Colonel Richard E. Parker, of the county of Westmoreland, whose name alone carries its evidence with it. Are these and a host of others to be disbelieved, in compliment to the Editor of the Federal Republican?

Even Admiral Warren himself is unable to deny these atrocities, and has only [illegible] to justify them by a plea, as false as it is absurd, viz. that our troops made a sacrifice of unresisting prisoners at Craney Island. Gen. Taylor has called a court of enquiry whose report utterly disproves the allegation. Warren attempted to hush the matter up—but the Gov. would not rest satisfied under such imputations; & he has succeeded in clearing the character of our troops.—What will Warren now do? The Gov. has called on him to institute a court of enquiry, and probe the conduct of his troops at Hampton. If the Admiral refuses this reasonable demand; if he refuses to *bring the criminals to a condign punishment* it is the duty of our government to wreak [illegible] revenge upon the heads of our just enemies. Let [illegible] be offered to avenge the wrongs of our insulted and violated countrywomen.

DESCENT ON PLATTSBURGH

New York, August 6.

The Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have politely favored us with the following intelligence received from their correspondent, of a descent by the enemy upon Plattsburg, and his destruction of the public property at that place. Our misfortune in the loss of the Growler and Eagle has given to the enemy the temporary command of Lake Champlain, of which Gen. Murray has availed himself. The barracks, the value of which is estimated at $25,000, were built by the soldiers, and their materials did not probably cost the United States $8000.

As there are no troops at Plattsburgh, and probably few if any will be stationed there, the public loss cannot be considered of very material importance. We are happy that in this instance the enemy did not repeat the enormities which have characterized their invasion of Maryland and Virginia, but seem to have confined themselves [illegible] to the legitimate object of [illegible], the destruction of public property.——*Columbian.*

Burlington, August 4.

On the morning of the 31st ult. an express arrived from the northward, announcing the enemy's passing the lines with a large force, estimated at 3000 men, in batteaux, accompanied with the 2 sloops of war, the Eagle and Growler, lately captured from us, and 3 or 4 Gun Boats and 8 or 10 Gallies.—The United States' troops in this cantonment, consisting, as we are informed, of about 4000 men, under the command of Major General Hampton, were, without delay, under arms, and prepared for the reception of the enemy. Com. M'Donough, the Commodore of the Lake, was also prepared to meet them upon the water, altho' his force is not yet in readiness for sailing.

In this situation we remained until yesterday afternoon, when an express arrived, announcing the arrival of the enemy at Plattsburg consisting of about 1500 men, transported in 44 barges, under the protection of the Growler, Eagle, 3 row gallies, and 1 gun boat, under the command of Col. Murray, who sent in a Flag of Truce, demanding the surrender of the town of Plattsburg and troops, with the assurance that, if no resistance was made, private property should be respected. As there were no troops stationed at Plattsburg, of course there was no resistance. The inhabitants, we are informed, had all removed with their effects from town. The public buildings, consisting of a block house, barracks, arsenal, &c. were destroyed by fire, but no private property injured, as we can yet ascertain. The flames of the public buildings were distinctly seen from this town; the last fire was about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. On their way to Plattsburg, they made a short stay at Cumberland head, but did no injury as we learn.

We have to day received intelligence, that the enemy sailed up the Lake about 10 miles south of Plattsburgh and have returned to the northward. By reason of the loss of the Growler and Eagle, the enemy have the command of the Lake, Commodore M'Donough by his vigilance, has effected the completion of 2 sloops of war, which will be ready for sailing in a day or two, when we shall again have the command of the Lake.—At present we are sufficiently prepared to repel an attack of the enemy, though not to pursue them on their retreat by water.

NEW LONDON, August 4.

On Monday evening last, 2 boats from the U. States and 2 from the Macedonian, under the command of Lieut. Gallagher, made an excursion into the sound. In the night a small boat under the command of Midshipman Ten Eyck, being separated by a strong wind and tide from the others, landed on Gardiner's Island. In the morning finding themselves under the guns of the Ramillies, the boat [illegible] ashore. Soon after a boat came on shore from the Ramillies, and the officers went to the dwelling house [illegible] [illegible] were left with the English boat, & [illegible] to the house where he took [illegible] in [illegible] prisoners [illegible] [illegible] Major [illegible] [illegible] were discovered by the Ramillies, the captives were [illegible] [illegible] and crew made their escape to Long Island, leaving their boat behind. The next morning [illegible] the other [illegible] [illegible] Com. Hardy [illegible] has since sent a flag for the boat, upon supposition that she was taken off by the men who were paroled. Com. [illegible] [illegible] refused to give her up [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] men who were not taken [illegible] would make a present of her, which offer of course was not accepted.

The Ramillies and [illegible] remain at their post, near Gardiner's Island.

NEW YORK, Aug 9.

Yesterday's steam boat from Albany brought no news of importance. Letters have been received from Fort George of the 29th ult. but they are barren of intelligence.

A letter from Burlington, Vermont, states, that on the 31st ult. the British flotilla which had been at Plattsburg, appeared there, and commenced an attack on the town—but as soon as our cannon from the shore and the gun boats began to play upon them they hauled off and proceeded down Lake Champlain.

A division of our boats, under command of [illegible] and [illegible], returned to this port on Saturday morning, [illegible] of four or five days up the sound. We understand [illegible] left the Devil's Belt on Friday morning, and about 11 o'clock discovered [illegible] of the enemy's launches coming towards them, but took good care not to approach within gun shot. The flotilla made all sail after the launches, but were not able to come up with them before they reached the Ramillies and a frigate. When the gun boats hove in sight of Sir Thomas Hardy's squadron, a signal was made from the Ramillies, upon which a sloop of war immediately got under way and stood out of the Sound under a press of sail.

TORPEDO!

We are happy to inform the public (says a writer in the N. Y. Evening Post) that a Torpedo has been invented by a gentleman of N. York, simple in its mechanism and powerful in its effect, and which upon trial has been found to exceed the most sanguine expectations of the inventor.——The experiment was made by placing the Torpedo in the river and by letting a raft float over it covered with stones of various magnitude. The instant the raft came in contact with the Torpedo, a most dreadful explosion took place, throwing the raft and stones in various directions, & some of the stones at a very great distance.—As a harbor defence nothing can be more efficient or useful. The expence of construction [illegible] would be but trifling, [illegible] a tenth part of [illegible] [illegible] the City of New York [illegible] effectually secured from any attack [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to repel a cruel and ferocious enemy from our coasts.

NEWPORT, (R. I.) Aug. 3.

Traitors.—By the arrival of the cartel ship Perseverance, at Providence from Barbadoes, we learn that [illegible] and John McIntyre, both native born citizens of this town, and entered on board a British privateer, the former in the capacity of First Lieutenant, and the latter in that of Captain's Clerk. The commanders of public & private armed vessels of the U. States will bear in mind the names of these two men, that they may be made, if apprehended, to suffer that punishment which is due to traitors. [illegible] is about 25 years of age, & has been master of a ship from this port to Europe several voyages. McIntyre received a counting-house education—is about 24 years of age, black eyes and dark complexion.

An American prisoner, who was a few days discharged from the Ramillies, Sir Thomas Hardy's ship, represents that he told him that he was aware of all the attempts used to destroy his ship; that he should do all in his power to prevent it, but if the Americans succeeded in blowing up the Ramillies, 50 Americans would bear him company into the other world; for that he & all the other British commanders had resolved always to keep that number of Americans on board, unless exchanged. Sir Thomas further said he had formerly sent ashore the Americans on parole, & as soon as taken, but that he was now obliged to send them to Halifax and Bermuda, in consequence of our government not exchanging an officer and four men of his ship prisoners at New London.—*N. Y. Even. Post.*

A PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.

A young man by the name of *Thomas King* a native of Charleston, (S. C.) and formerly a seaman on board the U. S. brig Vixen, having been paroled at Jamaica, was returning home in the cartel Rebecca Sims, when he was pressed on board the British 74, Poictiers, as she was entering the Delaware, under the pretext of his being an Englishman.——The Poictiers soon after was ordered for Bermuda, where, having arrived, young *King* was transferred to the Ruby [illegible]. Having determined to [illegible] the first opportunity that offered, he purchased of one of his messmates a small pocket compass, which he always carried about him; and occasionally kept his eye upon a fine large sailing boat belonging to the ship which was constantly kept alongside. On Sunday, the 25th July, some of the officers had taken this boat out a sailing, and returned along side in the dusk of the evening, where she remained some time with her mast, sails, rudder, &c. all standing; when this resolved adventurer, having secured two loaves of bread and [illegible] water, got [illegible] into the boat and drifted with the tide until he had got some distance off, when he hoisted sail and took a very unceremonious leave of Bermuda and the Ruby. [illegible] open boat, with scarce provisions [illegible] two days, he committed himself to the winds and waves, to traverse an ocean of [illegible] miles!—When inclined to sleep, he lashed the tiller to his arm, so that if the boat were round it would cause a sudden jerk of the tiller, which would awaken him again. He experienced no difficulty [illegible] from the roughness of the [illegible] and with fine weather and a fair wind nearly all the way, he made a landing about 10 miles to the southward of Cape Henry, on Tuesday the 3d inst. being a passage of 9 days. * The boat is in [illegible] condition, and if she got round here, would probably sell for [illegible] —*Nor. Her. of August 6.*

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,

AND

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 17, 1813.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

To keep pace with the many events that have transpired, by report, since our last, would not only be irksome to our readers, but be a departure from that line of conduct, as to the war, which can only be received by men of discretion; and therefore shall give them the gossip, and present only those facts, supported by that authority which will at all times carry conviction—with such others as may occur, not coming immediately under the proper authority. To the following official account of the action of Tuesday morning last, at St. Michaels, might possibly be added a few unimportant incidents: since which eight deserters have come into town—two on Tuesday, and [illegible] yesterday afternoon—Among the latter is a Midshipman, who reports, that they conducted the Captain of the brig *Comet* ashore on Kent Island, on Sunday evening, and it not returning before dark, they put off and landed in the lower part of this county; that the brig had just came up the bay; that they were informed by a Midshipman of the Marlborough that the land force was under the command of Sir Sidney S. Beckwith that marched from the Narrows to Queen's Town, and that Admiral Cockburn had the command of forty barges which landed in front of the town: that they understood from the above source, that in the attack on St. Michaels, the British lost one Captain and Lieutenant & Marines, and twenty seven privates; and that one of the barges was materially injured.

ATTACK ON St. MICHAELS.

The enemy, with 11 barges, made an attack on the [illegible] at the mouth of the harbour at St. Michaels, on Tuesday morning, [illegible] before 4 o'clock, and under a dark cloud, and were not seen until they were landing. They were fired on by two guns, and the men from the fort retreated, with the loss of their muskets. The guns were spiked and the enemy embarked, and commenced a cannonade on the town.—There were 15 well directed shot from our guns, which made the enemy retreat; 10 of the shot were fired by Lieut. GRAHAM, from his battery, and 5 from Lieut. VICKARS. There was much blood on the grass at the water—One pair of boarding pistols, 2 boarding cutlasses, 2 cartridge boxes, and a pair of pumps left.—The barges fell down to the brig, three or four miles, and remained until 9 or 10 o'clock; nine of them went to Kent Island in slow order—two went down to the Admiral's ship. The militia generally behaved well, and have no doubt the same body would meet the conflict with redoubled ardor. Some of the houses were perforated, but no injury to any human being: this showeth the hand of a protecting Providence.

P. BENSON, *B. G.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.

Dear Sir,

I avail myself of a leisure moment to give you, for the information of your neighbors, a sketch of the attack upon Queen's Town on yesterday morning.

About 10 minutes before 3 o'clock, A. M. we received intelligence from our troopers, stationed as out-post videttes, that the British, in considerable force were on their march from Kent Island towards Queen's Town. A full company of infantry having been pushed into Piney Neck the evening before, for the purpose of scouring the Neck and intercepting all communication with the enemy, our force now consisted at Queen's Town of about 260 infantry, 100 cavalry under my command, a company of artillery about 40 strong, under the command of Capt. [illegible] Wright—The whole under the command of Maj. Nicholson, the senior officer (Col. Wright being then sick).

Our arrangements and positions for defence having been previously agreed on, about 15 minutes after 3 o'clock every company was in place and ready for action—soon after which we observed by signal rockets, which were fired from the mouth of Queen's Town creek as well as from the column advancing from the ferry, that we were to have an attack from the water as well as the land side. About 10 minutes before 4 o'clock, not yet light, the enemy from his line upon the land side, which was then displayed, and also from the water, commenced a fire of rockets and round shot, upon which, Nicholson then hearing that a landing was effected at Hall's, where we had posted no men, from the barges, and anticipating an immediate attack in the rear, ordered the artillery and infantry, without delay, to retreat, which was done in good order and without any loss. With the cavalry I was posted in a very advantageous position to charge upon the right wing of the enemy, as soon as the action should commence in the centre. By some neglect, I did not receive orders to retreat until [illegible] minutes had elapsed after the retreat of the infantry, &c. which the night and [illegible] the approaches of the enemy, prevented me from seeing. During this time we were exposed to the whole and undivided firing of the enemy's artillery, who were not more than 200 yards from us when we commenced a retreat which we maintained in good order without any loss, until we overtook the infantry and artillery. The unevenness of the ground upon which the enemy worked his artillery alone prevented him from making [illegible] havoc among us. They took possession of the town, and held it but a few minutes, doing little other injury there than taking [illegible] stores of bread and bacon—At [illegible] force that landed there under Cockburn, [illegible] the house and furniture, I understand, that was left, a good deal.

The force that advanced by land was supposed to be about [illegible] men, under Sir Sidney Beckwith, [illegible] that landed from the barges, [illegible] under the command of Cockburn, were [illegible] about [illegible]—making, in the whole, about 1500 men. Yesterday a deserter came in who said the force that advanced by land was about [illegible]—This statement has been strengthened by the opinion of our men, who saw them returning to the ferry.

We expect an attack at this place every night. Our force is accumulating, but slowly, but hope [illegible] [illegible] Town, [illegible] ed, and exchanged several rounds with them, and afterwards retreated and joined their company. Since, we hope, have to regret [illegible] one man was [illegible], and a horse [illegible].

The company that [illegible] in Piney Neck, crossed Wye yesterday morning, and is now here.

Yours respectfully,

THO: EMORY.

Centreville, Aug. 14, 1813.

From the Saratoga Patriot, Aug. 3.

A letter has been received at this office from Fort George, dated 29th July. We cannot vouch for its authenticity, though it appears to be come from a gentleman at Albany.

The letter states, "It is with the utmost pleasure that I hasten to inform you of a SPLENDID NAVAL VICTORY on Lake [Ontario]. Information was last night brought us by the despatch vessel, *Lady of the Lake*; the following is a transcript of the general orders this morning issued to the troops by Gen. Boyd:

"It is with extreme satisfaction and pleasure, I am enabled to announce to the army on the Niagara frontier, the capture of the enemy's ship ROYAL GEORGE, [illegible], by the United States' ship Madison, after a short but SPLENDID ENGAGEMENT of *twenty minutes*."

"The particulars have not yet transpired—only it is stated that the engagement commenced at about 6 o'clock yesterday morning. [illegible] time a severe cannonading was heard at this place, and that one of the first shots from the Madison tore away the mainmast of the Royal George.—The enemy's vessels were on their way from Kingston to the head of the lake, loaded with [illegible] to reinforce the British army in this vicinity. The vessel it is said have been towed into the Four Mile Creek."

[illegible], August 13.

Gen. ARMSTRONG, Secretary at War, arrived in this city last evening, on his way to the northern frontier. He leaves here this morning. [illegible]

THE ENEMY.

Extract of a letter to [illegible], dated 13th Aug. [illegible]

"Two large ships are now at anchor off Sandy Point, or rather between Sandy Point and Thomas's Point; one of them [illegible] round the point and anchored directly in the mouth of the river before the town—Three large ships are at about 10 miles below; one of these, [illegible] Major William B. Martin [illegible] aid to the governor and one of the executive council [illegible] returned yesterday from [illegible] admiral Warren's ship, [illegible] admiral Cockburn's; seven deserters came in here this morning, and state that the enemy has landed about 3000 men on Kent Island." [*Rep.*

Extract of a letter to [illegible], dated Annapolis, August 14, 1813.

"I have to inform you that there is another frigate arrived last night from Halifax by the name of the Acasta, and a ship with provisions. The main body of the fleet of His Majesty down at Hacket's Point, except one ship, which is anchored off Tolley's, and two 74's and three tenders below Thomas's Point. We are all expecting an attack. Should any thing happen, I will give you information." [*Whig.*

From the Richmond Compiler.

To the politeness of a respected friend, we are indebted for the following extract of a letter from an intelligent gentleman, dated

"*[illegible], August 7.*

"The enemy seem determined to harrass and vex our people on the great rivers through the State. On Thursday evening a smart firing was heard at the mouth of the Rappahannock, and this morning a vidette has arrived from Middlesex, announcing that a ship, brig, tender and barges are in this river, sounding the channel. If they ascend higher, the militia of the counties around will be called out immediately. And I doubt not, the same spirit which has been every where manifested, in repelling these marauders, will be displayed in this quarter."

Extract of a letter from an officer of the army at Fort George, dated July 31, 1813.

"A large boat arrived two days since from Little York, containing one lieutenant and eight of his Britannic majesty's militia, captured by eight of our men (three regulars and five militia) taken at Beaver Dams. The lieutenant and his party were conducting them to Kingston—our men rose on the English and took them here. Another boat with fourteen of Boerstler's men has just come in from York, bringing with them their [illegible] and one other person." [*Nat. Intel.*

We have a letter from Fort George, dated 31st July. Commodore Chauncey arrived the 28th [illegible]. General Wilkinson arrived about the same time. [illegible] Williams has taken Boyd's brigade, and appointed capt. Biddle his major of brigade.—A strong detachment under the command of Col. Scott embarked on the night of the 29th, on a secret expedition. [*Dem. Press.*

LOSS AND GAIN.

Every man conversant with the federal prints of the day, cannot have failed to notice the extreme solicitude which they manifest, to magnify our losses, and conceal those of the enemy.—Thus the public property captured by the enemy at Ogdensburgh, Genesee River, Sodus, and Black Rock, has been represented as immense; while very little has been said of what was taken from the enemy. This may in some measure be owing to the neglect or delay of our own officers in making the proper returns. The truth, however, is, that the captures of public property made by our army on the banks of Niagara, to say nothing of that taken at York, &c. far exceed the whole amount taken by the enemy during the campaign. Although the returns have not been completed, the following estimate of some of the more prominent articles, taken at Fort George and its vicinity, cannot fail to be interesting; it is derived from an officer in the ordnance department, and is believed to be nearly correct:

[illegible] lbs. Powder,
[illegible] ditto Provisions,
2700 yards Flannel,
[illegible] tons cannon ball and shells,
27 cannon and mortars,
[illegible] stand of arms,

Besides a large quantity of soldiers' clothing, fixed ammunition, &c. [*Albany Argus.*

STRONG's assertion *strongly* illustrated;

OR,

Evidence from the [illegible], that England is

THE BULWARK OF OUR RELIGION.

From the London Morning Chronicle of June 2.

FASHIONABLE PARTIES.

"The Duke of Bedford *entertains a large party to Dinner* on SUNDAY, at his house in Hamilton place.

"The Marchioness of Salisbury has an ASSEMBLY on SUNDAY, at her house in Arlington street."

Died lately in Philadelphia, Dr. [illegible], eldest son of Brigadier General Perry Benson, of this county.

CASUALTY. On Tuesday morning last, [illegible], of Caroline county, was killed by a [illegible] from a saw-pit. He survived the blow but a few moments.

TO THE VOTERS OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.

At the solicitation of a number of my friends and acquaintances, I offer myself a candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I will use my best endeavors to discharge the duties of said office to the satisfaction of all concerned.

THOMAS BARNETT, Sen'r.

aug. 17——9

FOR RENT,

The Front Room at present occupied by Mr. Carey. Possession first of January next. Enquire at the Star office.

aug. 17——3

WANTED

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

[illegible] or 100 [illegible] own Ewe Lambs, for which cash will be given, or in exchange, full bred, or [illegible] blooded Merino Rams, may be had at a fair price.

EDWARD HARRIS.

Bloomingdale, Queen Ann's, August 17——3

N. B. A *HOUSEKEEPER* will hear of a good situation and liberal wages—Apply as above. E. H.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS

REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Miles River Neck, Talbot county, on the 4th inst. a negro man by the name of [illegible], about 27 years of age, of a yellow complexion, 5 feet 10 inches high, long slim legs and sharp chin. has a long springing walk, stammers a little in talking—his dress cannot well be described, he took with him divers clothes, among them was a red waistcoat which he is fond of wearing. He may be in Hopkins' Neck, where he was born—his father, who is free, lives at St. Michaels, by the name of Phil. Whoever takes up and secures said negro so that I get him again, if in the county shall receive the sum of fifty dollars; if out of the county and in the State, one hundred dollars; and if out of the State the above reward—with reasonable charges if brought home.

ANDREW SKINNER.

Tal. View, aug 17——m

NOTICE.

Was committed to the gaol of Frederick county, Maryland, on the [illegible] day of July last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself [illegible]. He is about 24 years of age, pretty well made, 5 feet 9 inches high. His clothing when committed were, a striped cotton waistcoat, [illegible] shirt, a [illegible] pair of cotton pantaloons, and a pair of coarse shoes, and wool hat. His right ear bit off, a scar on the right side of his under lip, likewise a scar on the right side of the nose—Says he belongs to Mr. John Mitchell, of Winchester, Virginia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff

Frederick county, Maryland

august 7, 1813—(17)—8

A LIST OF ACTS

Passed at the First Session of the Thirteenth Congress.

An act for the remission of certain duties to the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.

An act concerning suits and costs in courts of the U. States.

An act for the relief of Thomas Denny.

An act to authorise the raising a corps of sea fencibles.

An act for the relief of Elisha J. Winter.

An act to provide for the accommodation of the household of the President of the U. States.

An act making an appropriation for finishing the Senate Chamber, and repairing the roof of the north wing of the Capitol.

An act for the further defence of the ports and harbors of the U. States.

An act to relinquish the claim of the United States to certain goods, wares and merchandize, captured by private armed vessels.

An act for the relief of Alexander Scott.

An act for the relief of Alexander Phœnix.

An act further extending the time for issuing and locating military land warrants.

An act for the relief of Thomas Sloo.

An act for the government of persons in certain fisheries.

An act concerning Streets in George Town.

An act to amend the act in addition to the act entitled "an act to raise an additional military force & for other purposes."

An act authorising the President of the U. States to cause to be built barges for the defence of the ports and harbors of the U States.

An act for the relief of the owners of the ships called the Good Friends, Amazon, and the U States, and their cargoes, and Henry Brice.

An act making compensation for waggons and teams captured by the enemy at Detroit.

An act to prohibit the use of license or passes granted by the authority of the government of the United Kingdom of G Britain and Ireland.

An act supplementary to the acts heretofore passed upon the subject of an uniform rule of naturalization.

An act to establish the town of Mobile a port of entry.

An act to authorize the transportation of certain documents free of postage.

An act laying duties on sales at auction of merchandise, and of ships & vessels.

An act laying a duty on imported salt, granting a bounty on pickled fish exported, and allowances to certain vessels employed in the fisheries.

An act concerning invalid pensioners.

An act laying duties on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors.

An act fixing the time for the next meeting of Congress.

An act to incorporate a company for making a certain turnpike road in the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

An act laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons.

An act laying duties on sugar refined within the U. States.

An act to establish the office of Commissioner of the Revenue.

An act to continue in force for a limited time certain acts authorising corps of rangers for the protection of the frontier of the U States, and making appropriations for the same.

An act for the relief of Edwin T. Satterwhite.

An act to regulate the allowance of forage to officers in the Army of the U. States.

An act freeing from postage all letters and packets to and from the Superintendant General of military supplies.

An act to incorporate a company for making a certain Turnpike Road in the county of Alexandria.

An act to reward the officers and crew of the sloop of war Hornet, and Lieutenant Elliot, and his officers and companions.

An act for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties.

An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the U. States.

An act authorising a loan for a sum not exceeding seven millions five hundred thousand dollars.

An act laying duties on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandize.

An act to provide for the widows and orphans of militia slain and for militia disabled in the service of the U. States.

An act making additional appropriations for the support of government during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

An act laying duties on notes of banks, bankers, and certain companies, on notes, bonds and obligations discounted by banks and certain companies, and on bills of exchange of certain descriptions.

An act making further provision for the collection of internal duties and for the appointment and compensation of assessors.

An act for the relief of John James Dufour and his associates.

An act to authorise the appointment by the President of certain officers during the recess of Congress.

An act for the relief of David Henley.

An act for reducing the duties payable on prize goods captured by private armed vessels.

An act for the relief of the officers and crew of the late United States' brig Vixen.

An act supplementary to the act, entitled "an act for the better regulation of the ordnance."

An act giving further time for registering claims to lands in the late district of Arkansaw, in the Territory of Missouri, and for other purposes.

An act authorising the sale of sundry lots, the property of the U. States, in the Borough of Pittsburg.

An act explanatory of an act, entitled "an act to raise ten additional companies of Rangers."

An act for the relief of Joshua Dorsey.

An act for the relief of George Lyon.

An act to amend and explain the act regulating pensions to persons on board private armed ships.

An act allowing a bounty to the owners, officers and crews of the private armed vessels of the U. States.

An act for the relief of William Varne.

THE CONDUCT OF THE ENEMY.

TO THE EDITORS.

Messrs. Gales and Seaton,

The following is a copy of a letter to Mr Wagner, Editor of the Federal Republican of Georgetown, in which I enclosed him the extract I now hand you for publication. I did expect from Mr Wagner's answer to me on that occasion, that my letter and remarks would have been published with the extract: instead of which he has substituted his own comments. I beg, sirs, that you will publish the whole as now handed you in your next paper, and oblige yours, &c.

BULLER COCKE.

August 3, 1813.

Washington, July 31, 1813.

SIR,

The enclosed extract of a letter from Miss Barron, daughter of Capt. James Barron, of the Navy, I received last evening; I send it to you for publication if you think proper. It will shew that neither age, character or sex was a protection against the lawless foe who lately visited Hampton. The Mrs. Barron alluded to is the widow of the late Commodore Samuel Barron, who commanded the American squadron in the Mediterranean in the year 1804 & 5, and who ultimately fell a sacrifice to a disease contracted on that command; a circumstance well known to Sir Alexander Ball, then Governor of Malta, and many other valuable officers in the English service.

In humble retirement she has silently been struggling through difficulties in which she was involved by the sudden and unexpected death of the Commodore, which the last stroke broke her up—and has driven her and two sweet children from their home & robbed them of those comforts & conveniencies it is not in their power to replace. I doubt not should this extract meet the eye of those gallant spirits in the British navy who still remember the virtues, character & worth of the late Commodore, that the blush of shame will mantle with indignation to their cheeks at the conduct of their brother officers on the American station, whom the knowledge of the distress & helpless condition of the widow and the orphans could not protect from their violence.

I am, sir, yours, &c.

BULLER COCKE.

Mr. Jacob Wagner,
Editor of the Fed'l Republican

Extract of a letter received by Mr. Buller Cocke, of Washington City, from Miss Barron, near Hampton.

SIR,

You have no doubt received the account of the attack on Hampton, and the gallant conduct of our little band, consisting of about 200 opposed to near 2000 of the enemy. After the retreat of our people they took possession of the town and the adjacent country; continued a few days, which were marked by the most disgraceful acts—and the purport of this letter is to request the favour of you to procure the money due my Aunt Barron, which you will be pleased to remit as soon as possible—for she has been plundered of every thing her house contained, even to cutting open the beds and carrying off the ticks, sparing neither furniture or provisions—having only time to escape, with her little family, as she saw the barges approach the landing.

CANANDAIGUA, July 27.

Our Indians—We have received authentic information, which enables us to assure our readers that the Indians who lately assisted in defending Black Rock from the attack of the British, conducted themselves in such a way as to reflect great honor upon themselves and to put to shame the enemy's boast of their superior humanity. The Indians took a number of prisoners without injuring a hair of their heads. Not a single instance of tomahawking or scalping occurred, although frequent opportunities for such were offered. A British officer, Capt. Sanders, was shot down by an Indian, who advanced towards him, and the Captain was in momentary expectation of being tomahawked. Instead of which the Indian commisserated his sufferings and passed on. The grateful captain is determined to reward the tawny native by a suitable present. Christians! Men! Americans! Compare this conduct of the untutored savage with that of the civilized, humane magnanimous British on board the Chesapeake, and at Hampton, and draw your own conclusions.

The brave Major Chapin has again distinguished himself & his valiant corps by crossing to the other side and capturing two British officers & some privates. The captain of the Prince Regent is one of his prisoners. The gallant Major is differently rewarded by different people. The federalists, particularly at Bloomfield, that nest of Tories, & the British officers, represent him and his company as a marauding, plundering banditti who have no other object but private gain. It is said that the Major has been recently expelled from the Washington Benevolent Society of Buffaloe, for his exertions in defending his country, his fire side and his property. This is a slight. On the other side, the Major has received the esteem, applause and gratitude of every friend to his country; and we have no doubt will speedily meet the honorable notice of the government—We scarcely know whether he is more honoured in receiving the approbation of his country or the execration of its enemies.

In the late attack on Black Rock, we learn that the British lost 70 men killed, besides a great number wounded—of more than 200 that crossed only 60 were mustered the next morning.

Messenger.

BALTIMORE HOSPITAL,

30th March, 1813.

The Board of Visitors of this institution report, that during 3 months, ending on the 31st December last, forty seven patients have been admitted into the infirmary, and thirty eight into the lunatic asylum—of which number there have been

Discharged, cured,	51
Relieved,	3
Died,	14
Remaining,	17
Total,	85

The Board feel much pleasure in informing the public, that the Institution is in complete order for the accommodation of such patients as may be admitted to its care—it is under the immediate direction of an experienced Steward & Matron; is well provided with suitable nurses and attendants, and with every convenience and comfort, which the sick may require.

And the plan on which the Hospital is conducted, appears not to have been generally understood, the Visitors think it proper to state, that the patients admitted into it, are charged a certain sum per week, regulated according to the circumstances of the case, for board and medical aid, including every expense, clothing excepted.

The funds hitherto arising from the admission of patients, have done little more than to defray the necessary expenses of the establishment, but the Visitors are not without a hope, that from an increase of the number of those who may apply for relief, and also from such contributions as may generously be made by those persons who feel disposed to aid so useful an Institution, they may, in conjunction with the medical gentlemen who have charge over it, be enabled at a future day, to extend the hand of charity to some of the deserving poor, who may stand in need of its assistance.

The advantages resulting to those unfortunate persons who labor under mental derangement, when placed in a situation fitted for their reception, and where every means for affording them relief can be promptly resorted to, have been strongly exemplified in the asylum attached to this Hospital. Several patients suffering under this worst of calamities, some of their cases of long standing, have by proper attention and management, been perfectly restored to their friends and to society.

Attending Physicians.
Doctors Mackenzie and Smyth.

Attending Surgeon.
Doctor Gibson.

Consulting Physicians.
Dr's. Brown, Littlejohn, Coulter, White, Crawford, Birkhead, Chatard, Cromwell, Alexander and Owen.

Visitors.
John Hillen, James Mosher, William M'Donald, William Rose and Job Miller.

Applications for admission may be made to either of the Visitors, or to the attending physicians.

The Editors of the Maryland Republican and Gazette at Annapolis, Gazette at Frederick Town, Herald at Hagers Town, National Intelligencer at Washington, Herald at Alexandria, Virginia Argus at Richmond, Republican at Petersburg, City Gazette at Charleston, and the Republican Ledger at Savannah, will please to insert the above advertisement once a week for 8 weeks, and send in their accounts to the office of the Baltimore American for payment.

⁂ They will please furnish their former charge post paid.

The Editors of the STAR and MONITOR at Easton, are requested to copy the above, and send their accounts to the Whig office

june 15 —— 8

NOTICE.

On application to me in writing, as chief judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, by *James B. Williams*, of Queen Ann's county, in the recess of Queen Ann's county court, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and a list his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied by competent testimony that he has resided within the State of Maryland the two years preceding his application—and being also satisfied that he the said James B Williams is actually confined for debt only—I do hereby order that the body of the said James B. Williams be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before Queen Ann's county court on the first Saturday of October term next, to answer such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors; and I do further order that the said James B Williams, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star, once a week for four weeks successively, give three months notice to his creditors to appear before Queen Ann's county court, on the first Saturday of October term next for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit. Given under my hand, this 31st day of March, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

R. T. EARLE.

july 20—4

IN QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY COURT.

May Term, 1813.

On application of *William Hackett*, of Queen Ann's county, in writing to the judges of Queen Ann's county court, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said acts, being annexed to his petition; and the said William Hackett being brought into court by the Sheriff, and having satisfied the said court, by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application—having also stated in his said petition, that he is now in actual confinement, and not on account of any breach of the peace, or for the non payment of any fine or penalty for the breach of the laws of this State or of the United States; and having produced the certificate of the Sheriff of Queen Ann's county, to that effect—and having prayed to be discharged from confinement on the terms prescribed in the said acts—and he having also given bond, with security approved by the said court, as directed by the said acts of assembly, for his personal appearance in Queen Ann's county court, before the judges thereof, in Centreville, on the Saturday next after the third Monday in October next, and at such other time or times as the said court shall appoint, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors, relative to his said application; and he having taken the oath directed by the said act, to deliver up all his property for the benefit of his creditors. It is therefore hereby adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said William Hackett be discharged from his confinement aforesaid, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star, once a week for four weeks successively, give three months notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the time and place aforesaid, between the hours of ten in the morning and two in the afternoon of the same day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, or to shew cause, if any they why the said William Hackett should not have the benefit of the said acts.

Attest— *JOHN BROWNE*, Clerk of Queen Ann's county court.

july 27——4

NOTICE.

Upon application made to me the subscriber, chief judge of the fourth judicial district, in the recess of Dorchester county court, by *Thomas H. Hooper*, of the said county, in actual confinement under execution of debt, by his petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto—a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition; the said Thomas H. Hooper having been brought before me by the Sheriff of the said county, and having been satisfied by competent testimony that the said Thomas H Hooper has resided for two years last past in the State of Maryland; and he having taken the oath required by the act of assembly aforesaid, and given bond with sufficient security for his personal appearance in Dorchester county court, before the judges thereof, on the Saturday next after the fourth Monday in October next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him relative to his said application. I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said Thomas H Hooper be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed at Easton three months before the time appointed for his appearance, and continued for four successive weeks, and also setting up a copy thereof at the court house door, and a copy at one of the taverns in Cambridge, three months before the said day thereby to give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court at the time and place aforesaid, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas H. Hooper should not have the benefit of the acts of assembly aforesaid, according to his petition, and that such proceedings may be had thereon as the law directs. Given under my hand this 10th day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirteen.

JOHN DONE.

True copy—
E RICHARDSON, Clk

july 27—— 4

NOTICE.

Was committed to the gaol of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 11th inst. as a runaway, a dark mulatto man, who calls himself *Stephen*—he is about six feet high, stout and well made, supposed to be about 42 years of age—His clothing when committed, were a cross-barred pair of cotton pantaloons, a striped waistcoat, an old hat, an oznaburg shirt, a pair of coarse shoes, and a red coating doublet; says he belongs to a Mr. Samuel Robinson, of Montgomery county (Goshen Mills). The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff of Frederick county, Md.

July 27, 1813—(aug. 10—8)

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the morning of the 10th instant, a yellow man by the name of *Edward*, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; stout and well made, 25 years of age. He has since been seen near Hell's Cross Roads, where he committed a robbery on a poor widow, and obtained a pair of new thickset pantaloons, of an olive colour, and other articles not recollected—A description of the clothing he had on when he absconded is unnecessary, as he has already stolen different pieces of clothing, for the purpose of changing his dress, that he may more effectually elude a description. He has a large scar on the left side of his head, occasioned from the cut of a hoe, while engaged in combat with his adversary. He was formerly purchased by me, out of Dorchester county, near Vienna ferry, of Mr. Henry E. Elbert, who at that time resided on the farm that formerly belonged to Mr. Thomas Smith.—He will probably return to that place, where he has, no doubt, some acquaintances; or proceed to the town of Cambridge, where I am informed his former master resides, for the purpose of seeing his relatives. The above reward will be paid, if brought home or secured in Centreville jail—and if taken out of the State, sixty dollars, and all reasonable expences paid.

WILLIAM Y. BOURKE.

Near Centreville, Queen Ann's county, Maryland, may 25 }—— m

NOTICE.

Was committed to the gaol of Frederick county, Maryland, as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself *Henrietta Cross*, says she is 37 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high; her clothing when committed were a black frock, check apron, white handkerchief, and shoes—says she was manumitted by Mrs. Eliza Nixon, about seven years ago, and that since her manumission she has resided for some time with capt. Samuel W. Sterrett, of the city of Baltimore. The owner, if any, is requested to come and release her, otherwise she will be sold for her imprisonment fees as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff Frederick county, Md.

July 12, 1813 (20——8)

NOTICE.

On application to me the subscriber in the recess of Talbot county court, as Chief Judge of the Second Judicial District of the State of Maryland, by the petition in writing of *William Mullikin*, of Talbot county stating that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the November session of 1805, entitled an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors so far as he can ascertain them, on oath, being annexed to his said petition, and the said Wm. Mullikin having been brought before me by the sheriff of Talbot county, and being satisfied by competent testimony that the said William Mullikin hath resided for the two years last past in the State of Maryland, and he having also taken the oath required by the aforesaid Act of Assembly, and having given bond with approved security for his personal appearance before the Judges of Talbot county court, on the first Saturday in next November term, to answer to the interrogatories and allegations of his creditors, relative to his said application. I do therefore hereby order and adjudge that the said William Mullikin be discharged from confinement, and that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the papers printed at Easton, three months before the time appointed for his appearance, and continued for four successive weeks; and that he also set up a copy thereof at the Court House Door, and a copy at one of the Taverns in Easton, three months before the said day—thereby to give notice to his creditors to appear before the said Court to recommend a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William Mullikin should not have the benefit of the said act of Assembly and its supplements, according to his petition, and that such proceedings may be had thereon as the law directs. Given under my hand this 31st day of July, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

RICHARD T. EARLE.

True copy, Test,
J LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

august 3——4

WORCESTER COUNTY COURT,

May Term, 1813.

On application of *Isaac Holloway*, of Worcester county, by petition in writing to the honorable judges of said county court, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned—a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, as far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition; and the court being satisfied by competent testimony that he the said Isaac Holloway has resided for two years next preceding his said application, within the State of Maryland—and having been brought before the said court by the Sheriff of Worcester county, upon a commitment in execution against him; and having taken the oath required by the act of assembly aforesaid, it was ordered and directed by the court, that the said Isaac Holloway be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he make his personal appearance before the judges of Worcester county, at Snow Hill, on the first Saturday in November term next, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made to him by his creditors—and the said day is hereby appointed to appear before the court, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Isaac Holloway should not have the benefit of his application, and so forth. And it was further ordered by the said court, that the said Isaac Holloway give notice thereof to his creditors by having a copy of this order inserted in one of the public newspapers printed in Easton, three months before the day appointed as aforesaid, and to be continued for four successive weeks, and also by setting up a notice thereof three months before the said day, at the court house door of said county, and one other notice thereof at one tavern in Berlin.

JOHN C. HANDY, Clk.
Worcester county court.

august 3—— 4

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Deserted from my rendezvous, on Saturday the 10th of July, a Recruit by the name of *Andrew Cannon*. He was born in Caroline county, aged twenty two years, five feet eight inches and a half high, of dark complexion, black eyes, and black hair, has lost one of his upper front teeth, and by profession a farmer. Whoever may apprehend the said deserter, and return him to me at Centreville, or deliver him to any officer in the United States army, shall receive the above reward.

CLINTON WRIGHT,
Lieut U. S. L. D.

Centreville, july 20—— m

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Dorchester county, near New Market, a dark mulatto lad, about 17 years of age, known by the name of *JOE*. He is small for his age, weighing when thinly clad, less than 100 pounds, and has a thin vissage; when walking he steps long, and turns his toes out. If taken off the Eastern Shore and returned, or secured so that I get him again, the above reward shall be given; or if taken on the Eastern Shore, and returned or secured as above mentioned, the sum of thirty dollars shall be given to the person so returning or securing him.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH.

june 8—— m

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 25th ult. a bright mulatto bound servant called *DANIEL*, about seventeen or eighteen years of age, of a slender form, near five feet high; his hair is long and straight, of a light colour and very fine, no resemblance of a negro's wool; the features of his face regular and fine, except his under lip which is large and drops so as to show his upper teeth.—Had on and took with him one pair of nankeen pantaloons, one pair cross-barred do. one red spotted vest, one striped coatee, one new pair of shoes, one half worn fur hat, and two half worn muslin shirts, besides a number of other articles, of winter clothing. The above reward will be given, if secured in any goal so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

All masters of vessels and others are forwarned harboring him at their peril.

JAMES WAINWRIGHT.

Easton, Md june 1—— m

☞ The Editors of the Wilmington Watchman and Philadelphia Aurora will please to insert the above three times, and send their accounts to this office.

J. W.

A LAD

Of about fourteen years of age, that can come well recommended, will be taken Apprentice at the

STAR OFFICE.

Eastern Shore General Advertiser.

REPUBLICAN STAR OR

EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every *Tuesday Morning*, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Printer of the LAWS of the UNITED STATES.

[VOL. 11.......14.] TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1813. [No. 51.......719.]

THE TERMS OF THE STAR,

Are *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* per annum, payable half yearly, in advance: No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for *One Dollar*, and continued weekly for *Twenty Five Cents* per square.

CABINET TOOLS, &c.
FOR SALE.

The subscriber wishing to decline the Cabinet Making business in Cambridge, will dispose of his Shop Tools, benches, &c. with the stock on hand; also the time of three valuable apprentices. Terms will be made easy, and immediate possession may be had.

ISAAC CHARLES.

Cambridge, aug. 10—4q

TO THE VOTERS OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.

At the solicitation of a number of my friends and acquaintances, I offer myself a candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I will use my best endeavors to discharge the duties of said office to the satisfaction of all concerned.

THOMAS BARNETT, Sen'r.

aug. 17——9

TO THE FREEMEN OF TALBOT.

I offer myself a Candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland: should I be elected, be assured that every exertion will be used to promote the liberty and happiness of my fellow citizens.

JONATHAN SPENCER.

june 29——m

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Your former kindness influences me to beg the indulgence of your suffrages at the next Election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

J. BENNETT.

august 3——9

VOTERS OF TALBOT.

I solicit your suffrages at the next election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

DANIEL MARTIN.

june 29——m

TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens,

Being encouraged by a number of my friends, I solicit your suffrages at the next election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland. Should I be amongst the favorite candidates, every endeavor shall be used to give general satisfaction.

T. SAULSBURY.

july 27——m

TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

At the [illegible] citizens, I am induced to solicit your suffrages at the ensuing election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

PETER WILLIS.

august 3——9

VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY—

Fellow-Citizens,

After knowing the result of the election in this county in October last, for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, I then did declare myself a candidate for Delegate at the ensuing election, and solicit your suffrages for the same.

JOHN BOON.

july 27——6

TO THE CITIZENS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

I offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next Legislature of Maryland, and respectfully solicit the support of my fellow citizens.

THO. CULBRETH.

august 3——9

We are authorised to say that the following gentlemen will serve in the next Legislature of Maryland, if elected by the free and independent voters of Dorchester county.

Dr. Henry P. Waggaman, William Greghegan, Algernon S. Stanford, George Lake.

august 3——9

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT.

Gentlemen,

Grateful for the support which I received at the last election for Delegates—I am again induced to offer myself a candidate at the ensuing election to represent you in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

I have the honor to be your ob't serv't.

JOHN SETH.

Head of Wye, aug. 3——9

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Gentlemen,

At the request of a large and respectable portion of my fellow citizens I am induced again to Solicit your suffrages at the ensuing Election for delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

Your ob't. serv't.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

july 27——10

WANTED
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

50 or 100 well grown Ewe Lambs, for which cash will be given—or in exchange, full bred, 3-4 and 1 2 blooded Merino Rams, may be had at a fair price.

EDWARD HARRIS.

Bloomingdale, Queen Ann's, august 17——4

N. B. A *HOUSE-KEEPER* will hear of a good situation and liberal wages—Apply as above

E. H.

FOR RENT,

The Store-Room at present occupied by Mr. Garey. Possession first of January next. Enquire at the Star office.

aug. 17——3

AN OVERSEER

Is wanted by the subscriber. He must be a single man without a family.

JOHN L. BOZMAN.

august 10——3

COMMERCIAL AND FARMERS' BANK OF BALTIMORE.

July 15th, 1813.

The Stockholders in this Institution are requested to meet at the new Banking House, on MONDAY, the 13th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to determine whether they will accept, or decline, the terms offered by the late act of the Legislature, for renewing the charters of the several Banks in this State.

By order of the Board,

GEO. T. DUNBAR, Cashier.

P. S. The Fredericktown Herald, and Easton Star, will insert the above once a week until the 13th of September, and forward their accounts to the Bank for payment.

july 20——8

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS BANK OF BALTIMORE.

July 14th, 1813.

The Stockholders of this Institution are hereby requested to meet at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 20th of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to take into consideration the terms proposed by a late law of the Legislature for renewing the charters of the several Banks therein mentioned.

By order of the Board—

JOHN DUER, Cashier.

july 27——8

TAKE NOTICE.

The subscriber having sold out his stock of Goods on hand, to Messrs. *Stewart & Whiteley*, takes the liberty to request all those indebted to him, to call and settle their accounts immediately, either by paying the money or giving a note with security, as he intends leaving this shore in a short time—He is in hopes that the above notice will be attended to, or otherwise the accounts will be put into the hands of officers for collection, without respect to persons.

SAMUEL HOLMES.

july 27——m

NOTICE.

The subscribers take this method of informing their friends, and the public in general, that they have bought out *Samuel Holmes's* stock of Goods—consisting of

Hardware, Ironmongery, Cuttlery, &c.

which in addition to a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce, at the same stand occupied by Samuel Holmes. The former customers of Samuel Holmes and others are requested to call and see the present proprietors, who flatter themselves that from the attention they are determined to pay to the business, they will give general satisfaction.

STEWART & WHITELEY.

july 27——m

TO RENT,

A Tanyard in Dorchester county, near Hunting Creek Mills. This tanyard has a quantity of good vatts, good shop and bark-house, and dwelling [illegible] be supplied with tools suitable [illegible] business, and about eight cords of good bark now ready for use. Possession can be given at any time, by the subscriber.

WILLIAM CORKRIN, Sen.

august 3——6—3q

FOR RENT FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

My late dwelling on Aurora street, in Easton, at present occupied by Mr. Peter Harris—also a two story brick house, occupied by Mr. Henry Parrott, Washington street. Likewise two farms in Caroline county.

DAVID KERR, Junior.

Easton, july 27——m

NAVAL GENERAL ORDER.

The palpable and criminal intercourse held with the enemy's forces, blockading and invading the waters and shores of the United States, is, in a military view, an offence of so deep a die as to call for the vigilant interposition of all the Naval officers of the United States.

This intercourse is not only carried on by foreigners, under the specious garb of friendly flags, who convey provisions, water and succours of all kinds, (ostensibly destined for friendly ports, in the face, too, of a declared & rigorous blockade,) direct to the fleets and stations of the enemy, with constant intelligence of our naval and military force and preparation, and the means of continuing and conducting the invasion to the greatest possible annoyance of the country: but the same traffic, intercourse, and intelligence, is carried on with great subtility and treachery by profligate citizens, who, in vessels ostensibly navigating our own waters, from port to port, under cover of night, or other circumstances favouring their turpitude, find means to convey succours or intelligence to the enemy and elude the penalty of the law. This lawless traffic and intercourse is also carried on to a great extent, in craft, whose capacity exempts them from the regulations of the revenue laws, and from the vigilance which vessels of greater capacity attract.

I am, therefore, commanded by the President of the United States to enjoin and direct all Naval commanding officers to exercise the strictest vigilance, and to stop and detain all vessels or craft, whatsoever, proceeding or apparently intending to proceed towards the enemy's vessel's within the waters, or hovering about the harbors of the United States; or towards any station occupied by the enemy within the jurisdiction of the United States, from which vessels or craft the enemy might derive succours or intelligence.

W. JONES.

Navy Department, July 29, 1813.

To the commanding officers of stations, or of vessels of the Navy of the U. States.

august 3——10

Easton Hotel.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened his

HOTEL,

at the house formerly occupied as the BANK, where he hopes to merit a continuance of the custom he was so fortunate as to receive in that elegant establishment that was lately consumed by Fire.

THOMAS HENRIX.

april 6——m

A LAD

Of about fourteen years of age, that can come well recommended, will be taken Apprentice at the

STAR OFFICE.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 12.

Copy of a letter from Major General HARRISON, *to the Secretary of War.*

Head Quarters, Seneca Town, August 4, 1813.

SIR,

In my letter of the 1st inst. I did myself the honor to inform you that one of my scouting parties had just returned from the Lake shore, and had discovered, the day before, the enemy in force near the mouth of Sandusky bay. The party had not passed Lower Sandusky two hours before the advance, consisting of Indians, appeared before the Fort, and in half an hour after a large detachment of British troops; and in the course of the night they commenced a cannonading against the fort with 3 six pounders and two howitzers; the latter from gun boats. The firing was partially answered by Major Croghan, having a six pounder, the only piece of artillery.

The fire of the enemy was continued at intervals, during the 2d instant, until about half after 5, P. M. when, finding that their cannon made little impression on the works, and having discovered my position here, and apprehending an attack, an attempt was made to carry the place by storm. Their troops were formed in two columns—Lieut. Colonel Short headed the principal one, composed of the light and battalion companies of the 41st regiment: This gallant officer conducted his men to the brink of the ditch, under the most galling and destructive fire from the garrison, and leaping into it was followed by a considerable part of his own and the light company; at this moment a masked port hole was suddenly opened and a six pounder with an half load of powder and double charge of leaden slugs, at the distance of 30 feet poured destruction upon them, and killed or wounded nearly every man who entered the ditch. In vain did the British officers exert themselves to lead on the balance of the column; it retired in disorder under a shower of shot from the fort, and sought safety in the adjoining woods. The other column headed by the grenadiers had also retired, after having suffered from the muskets of our men, to an adjacent ravine. In the course of the [illegible] drew off the greater part [illegible] their Indians and dead, and embarking them in boats descended the river with the utmost precipitation. In the course of the 2d inst. having heard the cannonading, I made several attempts to ascertain the force and situation of the enemy; our scouts were unable to get near the fort, from the Indians which surrounded it. Finding, however, that the enemy had only light artillery, and being well convinced that it could make little impression upon the works and that any attempt to storm it would be resisted with effect, I waited for the arrival of 250 mounted volunteers, which, the evening before, had left Upper Sandusky. But as soon as I was informed the enemy were retreating, I set out with the dragoons to endeavor to overtake them, leaving Generals M'Arthur and Cass to follow with all the infantry (about 700) that could be spared from the protection of the stores and sick at this place. I found it impossible to come up with them.—Upon my arriving at Sandusky, I was informed by the prisoners that the enemy's force consisted of 490 regular troops, and 500 of Dixon's Indians commanded by general Proctor in person, and that Tecumseh, with about 2000 warriors, was somewhere in the swamps between this and Fort Meigs, expecting my advancing, or that of a convoy of provisions. As there was no prospect of doing any thing in front, and being apprehensive that Tecumseh might destroy the stores and small detachments in my rear, I sent orders to Gen. Cass, who commanded the reserve, to fall back to this place, and to Gen. M'Arthur with his front line to follow and support him.—I remained at Sandusky until the parties that were sent out in every direction returned—not an enemy was to be seen.

I am sorry that I cannot transmit you Major Croghan's official report. He was to have sent it to me this morning, but I have just heard that he was so much exhausted by thirty six hours of continued exertion, as to be unable to make it. It will not be amongst the least of Gen. Proctor's mortifications to find that he has been baffled by a youth who has just passed his twenty first year. He is, however, a hero worthy of his gallant uncle (Gen. Geo. R. Clark).

Captain Hunter, of the 17th regiment, the second in command, conducted himself with great propriety:—and never were a set of finer young fellows than the subalterns, viz. Lieuts. Johnson & Baylor, of the 17th, Anthony, of the 24th, Meeks, of the 7th, and Ensigns Shipp & Duncan, of the 17th.

The following account of the unworthy artifice and conduct of the enemy, will excite your indignation—Major Chambers was sent by Gen. Proctor, accompanied by Col. Elliot, to demand the surrender of the fort. They were met by Ensign Shipp. The Major observed, that Gen. Proctor had a number of cannon, a large body of regular troops, and so many Indians, whom it was impossible to control; and if the fort was taken, as it must be, the whole of the garrison would be massacreed. Mr. Shipp answered, that it was the determination of Major Croghan, his officers and men, to defend the garrison, or be buried in it, and that they might do their best. Col. Elliott then addressed Mr Shipp, and said, you are a fine young man; I pity your condition——for God's sake surrender, and prevent the dreadful slaughter that must follow resistance.——Shipp turned from him with indignation, and was immediately taken hold of by an Indian, who attempted to wrest his sword from him. Elliot pretended to exert himself to release him, and expressed great anxiety to get him safe in the fort.

I have the honor to enclose you a copy of the first note received from Major Croghan. It was written before day—and it has since been ascertained, that of the enemy there remained in the ditch one Lieut. Colonel, one Lieutenant, and twenty five privates; the number of prisoners, one sergeant and twenty five privates, fourteen of them badly wounded: every care has been taken of the latter, and the officers buried with the honors due to their rank and their bravery. All the dead that were not in the ditch, were taken off in the night by the Indians. It is impossible, from the circumstances of the attack, that they should have lost less than 100. Some of the prisoners think that it amounted to 200. A young gentleman, a private in the Petersburg volunteers, of the name of Brown, assisted by five or six of that company and of the Pittsburg Blues, who were accidentally in the fort, manned the 6 pounder which produced such destruction in the ranks of the enemy.

I have the honor to be, &c.

WM. HENRY HARRISON.

N. B. Of our few wounded men there is but one that will not be well in less than six days.

(Major Croghan's Note.)

Lower Sandusky, Aug [illegible]

DEAR SIR,

The enemy made an attempt to storm us last evening, but was repulsed with the loss of at least 100 killed, wounded and prisoners. One Lieutenant Colonel (Lieutenant Colonel Short) a Major and a Lieutenant, with about 40 privates, are dead in our ditch I have lost but 1 in killed, & but few wounded. Further statements will be made you by the bearer.

GEO CROGHAN, Major
Commanding Ft. Sandusky.

N. B. Since writing the above, 2 soldiers of the 41st reg't. have got in, who state that the enemy have retreated. In fact, one of their Gun Boats is within 300 yards of our works, said to be loaded with camp equipage, &c. which they, in their hurry have left.

GEO. CROGHAN.

From General Harrison to the Secretary of War.

Head Quarters, Seneca Town,
5th Aug. 1813—6 o'clock, A. M.

I have the honor to enclose you Major Croghan's report of the attack upon his Fort, which has this moment come to hand Fortunately the Mail has not closed.

With great respect,
I have the honor to be,
Sir, your humble servant.

WM. HENRY HARRISON.

(COPY.)

Lower Sandusky, Aug. 5, 1813.

DEAR SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that the combined force of the enemy amounting to at least 500 regulars, and 7 or 800 Indians, under the immediate command of General Proctor, made its appearance before this place early on Sunday evening last, and so soon as the General had made such disposition of his troops as would cut off my retreat should I be disposed to make one, he sent Col. Elliott, accompanied by Major Chambers, with a flag; to demand the surrender of the Fort, as he was anxious to spare the effusion of blood, which he should probably not have in his power to do, should he be reduced to the necessity of taking the place by storm. My answer to the summons was, that I was determined to defend the place to the last extremity, and that no force, however large, should induce me to surrender it. So soon as the Flag had returned, a brisk fire was opened upon us from the Gun Boats in the River and from a 5 1 2 inch howitzer on shore, which was kept up with little intermission thro'out the night.—At an early hour the next morning, three *sixes* (which had been placed during the night within 250 yards of the pickets) began to play upon us but with little effect.—About 4 o'clock P. M. discovering that the fire from all his guns was concentrated against the north western angle of the Fort, I became confident that his object was to make a breach, and attempt to storm the works at that point, I therefore ordered out as many men as could be employed for the purpose of strengthening that part, which was so effectually secured by means of bags of flour, sand, &c. that the picketing suffered little or no injury; notwithstanding which the enemy about 500 having formed in a close column advanced to assault our works at the expected point, at the same time making two feints on the front of Captain Hunter's lines. The column which advanced against the north western angle, consisting of about 350 men, who was completely enveloped in smoke, as not to be discovered until it had approached within about 18 or 20 paces of the lines, but the men being all at their posts and ready to receive it, commenced so heavy and galling a fire as to throw the column a little into confusion; being quickly rallied it advanced to the outer works and began to leap into the ditch.——Just at that moment a fire of grape was was opened from our six pounders (which had been previously arranged so as to rake in that direction) which together with the musketry threw them into such confusion that they were compelled to retire precipitately to the woods.

During the assault, which lasted about half an hour, an incessant fire was kept up by the enemy's artillery (which consisted of five sixes and a howitzer) but without effect. My whole loss during the siege, was 1 killed and 7 wounded slightly. The loss of the enemy in killed, wounded and prisoners must exceed 150, one Lieutenant Colonel, a Lieutenant, and 50 rank and file were found in and about the ditch, dead or wounded.—Those who were not able to escape were taken off during the night by the Indians.—Seventy stand of arms, and several brace of pistols have been collected near the works. About 3 in the morning the enemy sailed down the River, leaving behind them a boat, containing clothing and considerable military stores.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the officers, non commissioned officers and privates under my command, for their gallantry and good conduct during the siege.

Yours with respect,

(Signed) G. CROGHAN,
Maj. 17th U. S. Inf. Com. L. S.

Major Gen. HARRISON,
Commanding N. W. Army.

[The number of men, under command of Major Croghan, by whom the enemy were [illegible] lowing letter we learn was only 160 men.]

Extract of a letter from Gov. Huntington, to Gideon Granger, Esq dated

"Lower Sandusky, Aug 4.

"A little before sundown on the 2d inst. the British attempted to carry Fort Stephenson, at Lower Sandusky, by assault, and were repulsed with the loss of about 40 men killed in the ditch, among whom was a Lieutenant Colonel (Short) and several other officers. About the same number were supposed to be killed while advancing to the attack, besides Indians carried away during the action. Proctor and Elliott were there. Their force estimated at about 400 in uniform, and as many Indians. They retired, taking their cannon in their boats. The garrison consisted of 160 men, under the command of Major Croghan, and lost but 1 man killed and 4 or 5 wounded. We have 25 of the enemy prisoners. The Mail is waiting."

Extract of a letter from Capt. Perry to the Secretary of the Navy, dated U States' Schooner Lawrence, at anchor outside of Erie Bar, Aug 4, 1813, 9 P. M.

"I have great pleasure in informing you that I have succeeded in getting over the Bar the United States' vessels the Lawrence, Niagara, Caledonia, Ariel, Scorpion, Somers, Tigress and Porcupine. The enemy have been in sight all day and are now about 4 leagues from us. We shall sail in pursuit of them at 3 to morrow morning."

Com. Chauncey sailed from Niagara on the 28th ult. with Col Scott, Maj. Chapin and 1000 men, on a secret enterprise. We learn from the passengers in the Sunday's western stage, that the squadron had returned, after accomplishing the object of the expedition, viz the capture and destruction of the enemy's stores and public property at York. The report does not specify the quantity of provisions and stores found in the place, but states that the wounded and sick of Boerstler's corps were found there and brought off—that we made some prisoners, (one account says 100) destroyed a brig upon the stocks, and burnt the barracks and other governmental buildings, which had been spared when the place before fell into our hands, from an idea, perhaps, that the foe would imitate the generous example.—His indiscriminate destruction of every description of public property has fallen in his way (to say nothing of the pillage and wanton waste of private property) has shown the fallacy of our hopes, and demonstrated the necessity of retaliating upon him his own mode of warfare.

We have stated the above information as we received it; altho' we believe it correct, we do not vouch for its authenticity.

Albany Argus, 10th inst.

FROM THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

TO THE

FREEHOLDERS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,

COMPOSED OF THE COUNTIES OF

Mecklenburg, Lunenburg and Brunswick

FELLOW CITIZENS,

The conclusion of an extraordinary and important session of Congress furnishes an occasion, of which I avail myself to address you some observations on our public concerns.

The relations of the U. States with the European belligerents have, since the declaration of war, undergone no material change. After the adoption of that series of unparalleled injuries, found itself compelled most reluctantly to resort, but a short period was allowed to elapse, before overtures were made by the President for a reconciliation with the enemy on terms mutually just and honorable. The overtures, the offspring of that dignified moderation and undissembled spirit of amity, which have always so eminently distinguished the Executive in its foreign intercourse, were met by the British government with low sarcasms, and the affectation of contemptuous indifference! But even this conduct did not extinguish the desire of the administration for an accommodation with England. The interposition of the Emperor of Russia for the establishment of peace was promptly accepted by the President; and an embassy for the attainment of that object was, without any delay, dispatched to St. Petersburg. A favorable issue of this mission will depend solely on the question, whether G. Britain has returned to a sense of justice. The U. States will, at least, possess the consolation of having, in the view of an impartial world, absolved themselves from any accountability for the calamities resulting from a continuance of the war.—As well the misery which has already ensued, as that which may follow, and the innocent blood which has been and may be spilt, must be visited on the English rulers!——Their perversity pointed directly to the course which we were to pursue.—The *only means* left to us for the security of the most essential rights, and the redress of the most enormous injuries, *were to be looked for in a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war.* In no other way were we to expect the release of thousands of our fellow citizens, who, by British impressea, have been dragged into the most wretched and horrible captivity—In no other way were we to expect a future safeguard against singular impressments In no other way could we seek remuneration for millions and millions of property which the enemy had pirated from us on the ocean——By no other expedient had we any prospect of atonement for the numberless expiated atrocities that had been committed upon our coasts, on our frontiers, and within our very domicile—In fine, there was no other mode by which we could hope to [illegible] our privileges as an independent State.

It was under these imperious circumstances that the Legislature acted, when at the preceding session, measures were taken to enlarge the *active* military resources of the country—to increase the navy—to give a more efficient form and structure to the army—and to provide immediate supplies of money.——Impelled by circumstances of undiminished pressure, Congress has, at the present session, adopted a variety of measures which for their support address themselves to the tried patriotism of the American people.

In order to give security to the public faith, and invigorate our military operations, laws have been enacted for the annual collection of an internal revenue to the amount of 5 or 6,000,000—An act has been passed to authorise an additional loan of $7,500,000—Encreased expenditures have been authorised, for the better protection of our maritime frontier against the savage incursions, the depredations, the burnings, the rapacious plunderings, and the brutal violence of a most abandoned and ruthless foe!! The public burden has been also somewhat augmented by provisions for the more perfect organization of certain portions of our land forces.—These, together with other expenses previously incurred, and sanctioned, for the support of the military and naval establishments, will, during the present year, amount probably, to $22,000,000—of which about fourteen millions of dollars will have been expended on the army, and about $8,000,000 (including the sum appropriated for building ships of war) on the navy.

The professed object of the late extra meeting of the Legislature was to provide a revenue, which, together with the receipts from duties on imports, and sales of public lands, would be sufficient to meet the ordinary demands of the government, and to discharge the interest accruing on the public debt, and also that which may arise on new loans. The sum required annually for those objects is about $11,000,000—of this sum, five millions five hundred thousand dollars, are calculated to be derived from pre-existing sources. The deficit of $5,500,000 is contemplated to be raised from internal taxes. Of this latter sum, it is proposed, by laws recently passed, to take effect on the 1st January next, to raise $3,000,000 from a direct tax on lands and slaves; and about $3,500,000 by various indirect taxes;—namely, by a tax on carriages, $150,000 it is estimated will be produced—By a tax on licenses to retailers of merchandizes and liquors, $500,000—By a duty on sales at auction, £50,000—By a duty on Bank notes and other negotiable paper, $400,000—By a tax of 20 cents a bushel on salt, $400,000—and by a tax on stills, $765,000—There exists scarcely a doubt, but the indirect taxes will produce nearly four millions annually, than the sum estimated.

By the adoption of this system of taxation, which I believe will operate as equally and as impartially on the several sections of the community as almost any that could be devised, the very important fiscal principle assumed at the commencement of the war, will be fully maintained—That principle, the preservation of which is so essential to the public credit, I stated, in adverting to the late session.—It is simply this, that a permanent revenue be provided during the war, equal in amount to the current ordinary expenditures, and the interest of the public debt, and of sums borrowed; leaving the amount of loans contracted on account of the *extraordinary* expenses of the war, to be repaid upon the return of peace, & the re establishment of commerce. Without this provision, the public creditor would have no adequate assurance for the punctual payment of the interest of the debt; and, of course, the rate of interest would be encreased—The pledges of the nation might be forfeited; and its character deeply affected. In guarding against these evils, the Legislature has been obliged to have recourse to pecuniary impositions.

If ever taxes comparatively moderate, and expenditures such as these, were warranted by any object, or could, in any state of things, claim the support of those who were to bear them, they, upon the present occasion, will be cheerfully sustained by a free and enlightened people, who know and are determined to maintain their rights, and, with whom, no price would be an equivalent for any loss of national character. As to my immediate constituents, I feel a confidence which imparts the highest gratification, that every contribution, whether personal or pecuniary, that is necessary to the successful progress and termination of the war, will be borne with the utmost alacrity. If a war like the present, waged as it literally is, for *person al liberty* on the ocean, for the right of passing undisturbed on the "high way of nations," and for the privilege of disposing, in a lawful manner, of the products of our soil and labor;—if, in a word, a war, waged for the preservation of the unalienable attributes of national sovereignty, shall not be supported by the only people on earth who in fact exercise the right of self government, then patriotism is a mere name, & political liberty an idle phantom? Then, indeed, shall expire the world's best hope! And the only remaining fabric of practical representative democracy shall moulder into ruins!!

Fellow Citizens—I am conscious that I am sensible that by you the magnitude of the objects involved in the present test are fully appreciated. You would conceive no perils too formidable to encounter, no sacrifices too great to be made, in order that, under approving Heaven, we may transfer, without deterioration, to our children, the rich inheritance which has descended to us, consecrated by the blood of our ancestors.

But I am incautiously yielding to the ascendancy of my feelings: I have been carried away by the high interest of the subject—I will return.

I have yet, fellow citizens, to call your attention to a topic, which from its nature, has excited universal concern.

The deeply interesting incidents—the continually varying fortunes of war——will never fail to produce the most anxious solicitude. In the progress of that in which we are engaged, we have sometimes witnessed the celebration of the most brilliant triumphs; and sometimes we have bitterly lamented the most sad disasters.—Our operations on land, altho' often successful, have, nevertheless, been marked by singular fatalities—Our soldiery have, indeed, most amply displayed the highest susceptibilities.—The officers, generally, have attained military skill with celerity.—The common soldier is brave, decile, and capable of enduring the greatest hardships. Yet, with superior numbers and abundant supplies, our armies—not from being beaten in fair and equal combat, (on the contrary it is believed in every case of that sort, they have conquered) but, from some other causes, have, in several instances, failed in their enterprizes.

To comment on this subject, is extremely painful to me. For what I consider it my duty to say, I trust I shall be excused, by the frequent occurrence of the question—what are the causes of these failures?—Do they exist in the conduct of the Executive department? Do they exist in the composition and defective equipment of the forces employed? Or are they to be found in the mismanagement, the unskilfulness, the temerity, or the treachery of the commanders under whom they have occurred.

In discussing this very delicate, but interesting subject—one which, if not correctly understood, now unhappily tend to damp the military ardor of the country, and lead to consequences ever to be deprecated—I unequivocally disclaim any, the remotest, intention to derogate in the slightest degree from the worth and merits of the officers of the army. I would not, under any circumstances, do injustice to any of them. But it is a fact perfectly notorious to those who are any way acquainted with the history of the several expeditions which have been undertaken since the commencement of war, *that the commanding Generals, in every instance of failure or defeat, have had within their controul, or under their command, sufficient means to have avoided such failure or defeat, and to have accomplished the enterprize in view.* This may be considered as a strong assertion—It is notwithstanding, true.

Beginning with the most disgraced of the disasters, we will take (unpleasant and ungracious as is the task) a concise view of them all.

That HULL's surrender could have been avoided by him, and the enemy driven at his command, no honest and unprejudiced man will deny.——That these forces were well supplied with every necessary, has been amply attested by eye witnesses of the first respectability—I have myself heard declarations to that effect from a source not to be questioned.

The next failure was that of General *Van Rensallaer.* To subdue the enemy in Upper Canada, he relied on a force, a great portion of which had constitutional scruples with regard to passing the U. States boundary, whilst he had, within his reach and controul, a brigade of *regulars*, whose services, if employed, would, beyond all rational doubt, have been completely effectual.

The defeat and capture of Gen. Winchester and his detachment were occasioned by an impetuous misguided bravery, untutored by the requisite discipline and subordination, and unmixed with the essential prudence and precaution—Had this detachment kept, as it should have done, near the main body of the army, it would have been safe, and the expedition might have succeeded. But it hurried on to unnecessary extremities, without the orders of commanding General, to whose army it belonged:—and thus perished by the tomahawk, the scalping knife, and by *treacherous murder*, so many of the brave, enlightened and patriotic Kentuckians!

The capture of a detachment of militia at the siege of Fort Meigs, was, from all the statements I have seen on the subject, attributable solely to the rashness and insubordination of the brave, but unfortunate officers and men composing the detachment. Had they obeyed the orders of their gallant Gen'l, they would have been secure.

The surrender of Colonel Boerstler's regiment near Fort George, must, from the number of our force at that place, evidently have been the result of some misconduct.——To what officer the blame is imputable, remains to be enquired into.

These are all the reverses of any moment, which our armies have experienced; and, from a view of them, I think it must appear perfectly manifest to every impartial and unprejudiced mind, that they have been, morally and physically impossible for the government to control. That they, perhaps with one or two exceptions, have resulted, from that want of familiarity with the military art, which was to have been expected from thirty years of peace; and that, when they contrasted are with our numerous and splendid victories, they should afford no cause of discouragement.——For, if the enemy has occasionally gained advantages from the imperfect discipline of some of our corps; we too have an ample source of pride and exultation, in the long list of our achievements.

Our naval triumphs have astonished an admiring world—victory, with a single accidental exception, has never deserted our flag—we have seen again and again the British Lion cowering beneath the American Eagle; and the names of HULL, DECATUR, JONES, BAINBRIDGE, and LAWRENCE will live forever! They have established for themselves & their country, imperishable renown; a fame more durable than brass!

On land also we can recount our successes. The decisive victories we have gained in the battle at Fort George, at Sackett's Harbor, at York, memorable for the heroism of the immortal Pike—at Fort Meigs, and at Crany Island, furnish indisputable testimony of the superiority of our troops. In several of these battles, as well as some not mentioned, particularly in the glorious opposition to superior numbers at Hampton, the undaunted and unconquerable bravery displayed by our forces, both militia and regulars, and their incredible slaughter of the enemy, would almost challenge history for parallels.—Nothing has ever occurred that surpassed the intrepid conduct of our seaman and militia at Crany Island; and the conduct of the militia was not less brave & meritorious at HAMPTON! a name at which a *Virginian* feels more than is within the power of utterance, and which alone should be sufficient to nerve the arm of the irresolute, against the brutal assassins of female innocence and honor! But I will turn away from a subject which fills the mind with so much abhorrence!

Under a just Providence, I doubt not fellow citizens, but the issue of the war in which we are engaged, is in our own hands.—If we are faithful to ourselves and the republic, our efforts will conduct us to the reclamation of our rights, and I trust to a *speedy*, but certainly to an *honorable* peace.

With the highest respect,
I am your friend and servant,
THOMAS GHOLSON.

Washington, August 2d, 1813.

THE FRONTIER WAR.

Plattsburg, August 4.

On Friday last, the British Flotilla, consisting of 2 sloops of war, 3 Gun Boats, and about 40 Batteaux loaded with troops, sailors and marines, about 1400 in all, crossed the line at Champlain, and on Saturday afternoon arrived and landed at this place and began the work of destruction which lasted until Sunday at ten o'clock, when they embarked and stood out of the Bay; the Batteaux and 2 Gun Boats went north and were last night in Missique Bay: The two sloops and the other gun boats stood for the south & went 10 or 12 miles south of Burlington, and yesterday morning passed Cumberland head in company with 2 sloops which they had taken, having burned the Essex sloop, and taken a Durham boat, loaded with flour.

On the first information of the approach of the enemy, General Mooes gave orders for calling out the Militia and when the enemy arrived, about 300 from this and the neighbouring towns had collected, who retired back a few miles, and have since been joined by the residue of the regiment from this county, and a regiment from the county of Essex.

Altho' the officer who had the command of the expedition assured the civil authority of the village, that private property should be respected, and that citizens not in arms should remain unmolested—yet these promises were no sooner made than violated; the enemy not satisfied with destroying the public buildings; such as the block house, arsenal, armory, hospital, and military cantonment; wantonly burned two store houses belonging to Peter Sailly, Esq. and one belonging to N. Z. Platt, took and carried off several thousand dollars worth of hardware belonging to Frothingham and Co. of Boston, which had been stored with Mr. Sailly. The destruction of private property was not limited to such as they could eat, drink and carry away, but furniture, which could not be of any use to the plunderers, was wantonly destroyed--tables, bureaus, clocks, desks, cupboards, and crockery, were cut & broken to pieces, & thrown about the houses—books and writings were torn in pieces, and scattered about the streets.

It is impossible to describe this scene of cruel and wanton waste and plunder of the property of our fellow citizens and abuse of their persons in a suitable manner. No one, except such as were eye witnesses, can form an adequate idea of the distressing reality. Well was it for our wives, sisters and daughters, that they remembered the [illegible] Hampton, and trusted not their persons to the mercy of the invaders. The dwelling houses of Peter Sailly, Henry Delord, & John Palmer, Doctors Miller and Davidson, Henry Powers, and Mrs. Peabody, a poor woman with a large family of children, & many others were stripped of every thing valuable, which could be carried away or destroyed; Jonathan Griffin, Esq. removed his furniture about a mile out of the village to his farm house, where the enemy sent a picket guard, and compelled him, with his 2 children, to take refuge in the woods—scattered about his property in different directions, and actually killed and dressed his own sheep in the house—our citizens were driven like slaves about the village to procure horses, carts and harness, to carry off the spoil of their inhuman invaders.

One man was compelled with his own hands to bring a brand to set fire to his dwelling, & then told if he would give them ten dollars it should not be burnt. The Masonic Hall was robbed of its records, refreshments & jewels, (the latter of which were returned.)—On their return to Point au Roche, the crew of one of their boats landed, and a part went to the house of a Mr. Williams—they found his wife out of the house, and two went in to keep the husband in check, while the third attempted to gratify his brutal desires upon her. Her husband hearing her screams, came to her assistance, and in the struggle the woman discharged the villain's gun and disengaged the bayonet therefrom, which she struck twice into his own back and wounded him pretty severely; the other two fled, and Mr. Williams and his wife bound the rascal and sent him in; the inhabitants on Point au Roche took the skiff in which they came and the other soldiers. We have twenty one prisoners in the whole, which have been picked up and brought in by the inhabitants.

About 60,000 dollars of the cargo of the American ship Venus, from England, sent into Salem last summer by the Dolphin privateer, has been condemned to the captors as enemies property, by his honor Judge Davis, of the District Court of the United States now sitting in Boston.

Six Russian ships of war were to be sold at auction at Plymouth, (England) June 28. *Salem Register.*

MARYLAND ELECTION.

From the National Intelligencer.

If ever a party had incitement to exertion or food for hope, it is the Republican party, the nominal minority but actual majority, in the State of Maryland, at the approaching Election.—A little exertion must ensure them victory. We believe that a general exposition of the character and arts of the dominant faction is all that is necessary to its prostration. Let it be generally understood that the creed of the Federal leaders in Maryland is "Federalism of the Boston Stamp;" that is, such federalism as is professed by Pickering, Strong, Quincy, and the other members of the Essex Junto.—Let it be understood, that, in the creed of Modern Federalism, the first article of faith is the immaculate virtue and spotless honor of the enemy, whom the Federal Governor, Strong has set up as the Bulwark of our Religion and the object of his admiration; that another article is, that it is unbecoming a moral and religious people to celebrate the victories achieved by the national arms; that the general practice of the faction is in consonance with these professions. Let the truth only appear, and we will not doubt that the People of Maryland will indignantly spurn from their councils those men whose boast it is that they profress the unalloyed Federalism of the Boston stamp—that Federalism which was so lost to American feelings as to revile its government for developing the iniquity of the Henry Mission; & the end and aim of which, in the event of its inability to mount the ladder of promotion, is evidently to undermine and destroy the fabric of the constitution against which it is reared; that Federalism which boasts that Maryland looks up to the Legislature of Massachusetts for an example worthy of imitation, which example, we presume, is to be found in the anti-national proceedings of that body during its last session!

REPUBLICANS OF MARYLAND!

Do yourselves justice! You have not at this Election to encounter the injurious effects, on your cause, of a Riot created by an armed Mob in the bosom of your metropolis, who had the art to excite the passions of your people to revenge the insult offered to your City, and then to take advantage of the brawl to raise themselves into power. The tomahawk and lathing hatchet, the swivel and the carabine are no longer brandished in your sight; the defiances uttered by a band of infuriate and unfortunate deluded partizans no longer assault your ears. Your enemies have not now an opportunity, if they have the will, to wake into action the worst passions of your citizens, and excite them to enormities which they must since have deeply deplored. The passions of the People cannot at this election be inflamed by a "solemn mockery of woe," for the death of an unfortunate Revolutionary soldier. The shade of LINGAN cannot now be hypocritically invoked, and cited by your opponents to answer the most grovelling purposes of party. No; the time for such unhallowed scenes has passed. Reason has resumed her empire. The tempest of passion has subsided. The people have seen what were the views of the faction, and what it has achieved. The records of one branch of the Legislature of Maryland have been disgraced during the last nine months by some of the most undignified proceedings which ever characterized a public body. Nay, we doubt whether the Jacobin Club at Paris ever exhibited a more wanton spirit of proscription, a more ruthless and ferocious temper. Had there not been a redeeming virtue in the Senate, which stayed the uplifted arm, there is no saying to what extremes the party would have gone.

THINKING PEOPLE!

Reflect on these things. Look at the history of the winter session of your Legislature, and say whether a succession of such scenes can lead to any thing else than civil war, and that despotism in which it will assuredly end, whenever and however it begins. Haste, ye, then, to the polls when the day of Election comes, & vote for men who will save you from the mortification of witnessing a recurrence of similar scenes, & restore to your State that respectability of character it has heretofore maintained!

NEWPORT, (R. I.) August 12.

We are authorized to state, that HORATIO S. DEXTER, formerly of this town, is now, and for some weeks past, has been, on Block-Island, at the house of John Gorton—that he has been repeatedly on board the Ramilies, and once or twice on board the Poictiers. We are further authorised to state, that Mr. Gorton has now on board, stores of various kinds, all wanted by his Britannic majesty's ship, to the amount of six or seven thousand dollars.——*Justice is lame!*

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 24, 1813.

THE ENEMY.

By express from Queen Ann's yesterday, information was received that the enemy had evacuated Kent Island, and have repaired on board their ships, which from late movements by sounding, &c. an attack some where may be expected in a few days; and circumstances strongly support the opinion, that this county will be made the object on which the enemy may endeavor to reek his vengeance, for the late repulse at St. Michael's. Patriots may be overcome, but by superior numbers *only:* Every man is expected to do his duty.

Since our last, ten deserters have come in.—a hearty set of *blue jackets.*

In our columns will be found a record of facts, from a member of Congress from Virginia, to his constituents, well adapted to the meridian of the Eastern Shore of Maryland: a careful perusal can but enable the reader to rebut the vile misrepresentations daily rung in his ears as to the progress of the war; & conduct of the executive in its prosecution.

The official details which we have the pleasure of presenting our readers this morning, as to our success on the Canada lines, will be received as a prelude to future glory. Those now, and advancing to the command in that quarter, the country have the highest confidence.

Copy of a letter from Com. Chauncey to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. ship Gen. Pike, at anchor off
Niagara, August 4, 1813.

SIR,

After leaving Sackett's Harbor I stretched over for the enemy's shore, and from thence stood up the Lake; the winds being light I did not arrive off this port until the evening of the 27th ult. On the 24th I fell in with the Lady of the Lake on her return to Sackett's Harbor, with prisoners from Fort George. I transferred the prisoners to the Raven and ordered her to Sackett's Harbor. The Lady of the Lake I dispatched to Fort George for guides for the head of the Lake. Gen. Boyd having informed me that the enemy had a considerable deposit of provisions & stores at Burling Bay, I was determined to attempt their destruction. On the 25th I was joined by the Pert, and on the 27th by the Lady of the Lake, with guides and Captain Crane's company of artillery, and Colonel Scott, who had very handsomely volunteered for the service. After conversing with Col. Scott, upon the subject, it was tho't advisable to take on board 250 infantry, which by the extraordinary exertions of that excellent officer were embarked before 6 o'clock the next morning, & the fleet immediately proceeded for the head of the Lake, but owing to light winds and calms we did not arrive to an anchorage before the evening of the 29th. We sent 2 parties on shore and surprized and took some of the inhabitants, from whom we learned that the enemy had received considerable reinforcements within a day or two, and that his force in regulars was from 600 to 800 men. We however landed the troops and marines and some sailors the next morning and reconnoitred the enemy's position, found him posted upon a peninsula of very high ground and strongly intrenched, and his camp defended by about 8 pieces of cannon. In this situation it was thought not advisable to attack him with a force scarcely half his numbers, and without artillery; we were also deficient in boats, not having a sufficient number to cross the Bay with all the troops at the same time. The men were all re-embarked in the course of the afternoon, and in the evening we weighed and stood for York, arrived & anchored in the harbor at about 3 P. M. on the 31st, run the schooners into the upper harbor, landed the marines and soldiers under the command of Col. Scott without opposition, found several hundred barrels of flour and provisions in the public store house, 5 pieces of cannon, 11 boats, and a quantity of shot, shells and other stores, all which we either destroyed or brought away. On the 1st inst. just after having received on board all that the vessels could take, I directed the barracks and the public store houses to be burnt; we then re embarked the men, and proceeded for this place, where I arrived yesterday. Between four and five hundred men left York for the head of the Lake two days before we arrived there.——Some few prisoners were taken, some of whom were paroled, the others have been landed at Fort George.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Perry to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. Sloop of War Lawrence, off Erie, August 8th.

"I have the honor to inform you that I have returned from Long Point, without having seen the enemy. I propose sailing this evening in pursuit of him."

Extract of another letter same date, but later in the day.

"I have the honor to inform you that I have this moment received a note from Lieut. Elliott, dated Cataragus, 60 miles below this, informing me that he has 89 men with him for this squadron, (a hundred including officers.) I shall immediately despatch the Ariel for them, and shall wait their arrival before I sail."

VERY LATE FROM LAKE ONTARIO.

Private Correspondence.

Fort George, Aug. 3.

Yesterday morning at day-light, the British fleet was discovered close in shore, about two miles to the west of this. Com. Chauncey was at that time, lying with his fleet off the Four Mile creek on the American side. The wind at S.W and of course in favor of the British.

As soon as they were discovered, com. Chauncey got under way, and stood out in the lake in the line of battle, lying as near as possible to the wind. The British at the same time, and in the same order, stood out with a fine wind in a direction to meet our line nearly at right angles; the commodores' ship in front. On approaching within a mile of each other, Sir James Yeo wore his ship close upon a wind as did all the rest of his fleet, and stood off.

At this time, com. Chauncey fired a broadside as a challenge, which was not accepted. They continued manoeuvring the whole day, in which time they gained 8 or 10 miles up the Lake—it being impossible to bring the British fleet to action, on account of the wind being to the west.

At day light this morning both fleets were discovered about 15 miles up the Lake, and 2 or 3 miles apart; since which Com. Chauncey has come down, and now lies 4 miles above in order of battle. The British are close in shore, near the 12 mile creek, supposed to be opposite a part of their land forces.

Com. Chauncey has 2 sch'rs. less than he went out with yesterday; but it is presumed they are sent out by him, and cannot have been taken, as no firing was heard during the night and the British have no accession of numbers. Our fleet 13, including the 2 sch'rs. missing—the British six, all large vessels.

You may imagine the anxiety we feel as to this meeting, which I think cannot but happen in a short time, and on which so much is to depend.

[A letter from Fort George, dated the 10th, states that no action had yet taken place.]

DECLARATION OF WAR
BY THE SIX NATIONS OF INDIANS.

We the Chiefs and Councillors of the Six Nations of Indians, residing in the State of New-York, do hereby proclaim to all the War Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nations, that WAR is Declared on our part, against the Province of Upper and Lower Canada.

Therefore we do hereby command & advise all the War Chiefs to call forth immediately the Warriors under them and put them in motion to protect their rights and liberties, which our brethren the Americans are now defending.

Signed, *By the Grand Councillors.*

NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

A list of Promotions and Appointments
IN THE
NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.
24th of July 1813.

UNDER CONFIRMATION OF SENATE.

TO BE CAPTAINS.

Joseph Tarbell, Arthur Sinclair.

TO BE MASTERS COMMANDANT IN THE NAVY.

Lewis Warrington	John Orde Creighton
Thomas Macdonough	Edward Trenchard
Charles G. Ridgely	John Downes
Samuel Angus	George Parker
Johnson Blakeley	Daniel T. Patterson
William H. Allen	John D. Henley
Melancthon T. Woolsey	Jesse D. Elliott.
Robert T. Spence	

TO BE LIEUTENANTS IN THE NAVY.

William H. Allen	George Pearce
Stephen D. M'Knight	Frederick W. Smith
David Connor	Henry S. Newcomb
John Gallagher	Nathaniel D. Nicholson
Thomas Holdup	Thomas Tillinghast
Samuel H. Bullus	John I. Edwards
James A. Dudley	Otho Norris
James P. Oellers	John T. Newton
William M. Hunts	P. A. I. P. Jones
John D. Sloat	Samuel Henley
John Packett	Augustus Conckling
William H. Cocke	Joseph Smith of Md
John J. Yarnall	Thomas A Beaty
Matthew C. Perry	Lawrence Rousseau
Charles W. Skinner	George W. Storer
Joseph Wragg	John Stansbury
James Saunders	Archibald Hamilton
James Reilley	Henry B. Rapp
Samuel W. Adams	Lewis German
William S. Coxe	Joseph Cassin
John R. Madison	Robert M. Rose
Dugomier Taylor	Beverly Kennon

TO BE SURGEONS IN THE NAVY.

William Turk	Benjamin Kissam
Hyde Ray	Charles Campbell
William Baldwin	John A. Kearney
Walter Buchanan	Richard C. Edgar
Samuel Ayre	Bailey Washington
E. L. Lawton	William M. Clark
Charles Cotton	Thomas Chidester
Gerrard Dayers	James Inderwick
William Caton	George T. Cannon
Robert R. Baston	

TO BE SURGEONS' MATES IN THE NAVY.

Richard C. Gregory	Seaborn J. Safford
E. D. Morrison	Thomas Sprague
Horatio S. Waring	George Rohrer
John M. Lynn	Benjamin Austin jr.
John H. Gordon	John Cadel
Samuel M. Kissam	Lewis Mitchell
Leonard Osborne	Silas D. Wickes
William Swift	Isaac Baldwin jr.
John Dix	Wilmot F. Rogers
Thomas Williamson	Jabez W. Hustead
Thomas B. Salter	

TO BE PURSERS IN THE NAVY.

George Beale	Joseph North
James H. Clark	Joseph Wilson jr.
William P. Zantzinger	Herman M. Thorn

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS IN THE MARINE CORPS.

John Contee	Francis S. Sterne
William Hall, and	

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS IN THE MARINE CORPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Thomas W. Legge	James M'Lean
William H Freeman	Thomas B. Bacott
Joseph L. Kuhn	Benjamin Richardson
Henry Olcott	Francis B. White, and
Charles R. Broom	William Nichoil.

John Robertson, to be Navy Agent for Charleston, South Carolina.

To correct error, when from an ardent zeal to relieve the public mind we may be led into one, shall ever be our boast; the late event at Queens-Town, had met our ears in many gloomy colours as to the numbers of the invading, and the conduct of the repelling force: to relieve the most unpleasant sensations as to facts, gentlemen repaired to Centreville, one of whom returned the following evening, and produced a detailed account, purporting the signature of Major Nicholson: it was read in public: it dissipated doubt, among the hearers: we applied for it for publication, and was informed a statement for that purpose would come on by the mail: by the mail we received the account as published in our last, from Major Emory, which was deemed the one intended to meet the public eye; if we mistook *his* intention we are sorry for it.

TO THE EDITOR.

Centreville, August 21, 1813.

SIR,

You will oblige me by publishing the following letter in the next Star: You did wrong in publishing my letter to you on the 14th inst. It being addressed to you as an individual, not as the Editor of the Star, and containing in the first paragraph an express declaration that it was intended for your "neighbours" In the 1st place, when we were hourly expecting an attack here, it was improper to make public, in a paper, the amount of our forces. In the second place the statement was drawn up very hastily, and sent on to supercede in your county (deeply interested as it is) any false rumours; and not made with that deliberate and minute accuracy, which an official public statement requires, and which it was very far from my intention to give.

The principal points in which I have erred in my statement are these: 1st as regarded our force, I gave the nominal amount, which was greater, instead of the real effective force, which was then on duty. 2d The force of the enemy I estimated entirely too low, and which we have pretty well ascertained to be 3400 strong at least. We have since ascertained too, that more of the enemy were killed by our out guards than had been accounted for by me on the 14th. I find too that the infantry officers, or some of them, do not agree with me that "after the retreat had commenced the cavalry sustained the *undivided* efforts of the enemys artillery."

It has been thought by some, that parts of my letter, are calculated to reflect upon the commanding officer on the occasion, major Nicholson, if that construction can be given, it was not intended; and it is but justice to that officer to state that the whole of his conduct on the morning of the 13th as far as it came under my observation, appeared to be perfectly correct and judicious, except that *official* orders from him to retreat, with the other corps, as soon, as I thought they might have been received, the delay of which has since been satisfactorily explained.

There can be no doubt, from the overwhelming force that was approaching the front and gaining the rear of our little army, that the latter would have been cut to pieces, or every of the infantry and artillery, compelled to surrender at discretion, had they remained five minutes longer upon the ground. The retreat was effected at the eleventh hour, in good order, and with no loss.

THOMAS EMORY.

TO LIEUT. COL. THOMAS WRIGHT,

Of the 38th Regiment, Maryland Militia.

SIR,

Having laid before you my letter of the 13th inst. to Brig. Gen. Chambers stating the enemy's movements on Queen's Town, and my retreat in consequence thereof, it remains for me to give you a detailed statement of the affair, together with the reasons which influenced and determined me to retreat without engaging the enemy.—Previous to entering on this detail, it may not be irrelevant, for the information of those who have minds enough to comprehend the subject, to give a slight sketch of the geographical position of the country, laying between the enemy's force on Kent Island, and my little charge at Queen's Town—Kent Island, of which the enemy were in possesion, and which was completely surrounded by their vessels of war, in the southern extremity of Queen Anns county; the greatest length about 21 miles, its average breadth about 6 miles; is watered on its western side by the Chesapeake Bay, on its eastern margin by the Eastern Bay, and is separated from the Main by what is usually termed the Narrows, which is in fact a strait from the Eastern Bay to Chester River, and runs nearly north and south, is navigable on full common tides for small shallops; and its breadth varies from about 100 yards, to half a mile or more. This narrows or strait, is skirted on both sides by extensive marshes, intersected with cripples, which are frequently dangerous, more especially the marsh connected with the main.—To approach the Island from the Main you must traverse a narrow causeway upwards of a mile in length across the marsh. Piney neck, or the district of country which extends from Queens Town to the Narrows, is watered on the N. W. by Chester river, navigable for ships of large size for an extent of about six miles to the mouth of Queen's Town creek, which forms its best head about 1 1-4 of a mile from the main road, near to which stands the little village in which my force was quartered. The same district of country is watered on the S. and E. by the Eastern Bay, and that branch of Wye river called Back Wye, for an extent of about 20 miles, navigable in its whole course for craft and barges to within a short distance of Queens Town. Into this tract of country the enemy could penetrate at will, both by land and water, and this extensive tract of country, nearly surrounded by water, I was destined to defend with the following force, viz. 6 companies of infantry, amounting to 273 men, of whom 25 were sick, and three absent on furlough, leaving 244 effectives—two light six pounders, commanded by Capt. Wright, about 35 strong; and 100 Cavalry, commanded by Major Emory—to this force I had strong reasons to believe the enemy could oppose a land force of 3000 men, and of course all the barges and men belonging to the shipping by water—In this posture I could not but be sensible of the extreme danger of my situation, and felt that there was but little for me to do, but use great caution and vigilance to avoid a surprize. To prevent all intercourse with the Island, which was so great as to be highly criminal. On the morning of the 12th, I determined to push the two companies amounting to 62 men, (and a part of the 244 effectives) commanded by Capts. Hobbs and Taylor, into the neck, if they should be willing to engage in so hazardous an enterprize; and accordingly communicated my wishes to them. They, without a moments hesitation, accepted my wishes, and with great alacrity paraded their companies, and entered on a perilous duty, which they, equally with myself, tho't essential to the safety of our whole force—They had my written permission to occupy such grounds as to them might seem most advantageous for the duty assigned them—They were by no means to invite an attack, to communicate with me at least once in 12 hours, for which purpose they had four troopers sent on with them, to be entirely subject to their orders.——They were not to occupy the same ground any two nights successively—With these instructions, the very intimate knowledge which the officers & men possessed of the country, added to the great zeal & activity of the officers, I was satisfied that if they should be attacked by a superior force, they would effect a safe retreat, if by an equal force, I had no fears for the result—In the course of the afternoon of the 12th, a variety of circumstances combined to induce me to believe that I should be attacked the next morning, & that chiefly, if not altogether on the land side. I therefore took my officers separately & pointed out to each of them the positions their men were to occupy on the land side, in the event of an attack by land, and the same if attacked by water. We were unanimously of opinion, that the posts selected were of such strength, as to enable us to do great execution to a much larger force than our own; and against any thing like an equal force, we felt confident of success.—Against an attack from 2 or 3 points, I felt the insufficiency of my force to provide, and did not attempt it.—Having dispatched Adjutant Tilghman, and one or two other officers into the neck, about 11 o'clock, and having finished visiting my guards, about 1-2 past 12, I retired to my room—At 1-2 past 1 o'clock the Adjutant returned from reconnoitring, without having gained any information of the enemy's intentions—At 10 minutes before 3 o'clock of the 13th I was aroused by the quick approach of horseman, and found them to be my Cavalry videts of the out posts, with the intelligence that the enemy was approaching in great force on the main road from Kent Narrows to Queen's Town—I immediately called up my officers, and at 15 minutes past 3, my force paraded in order of battle, with the exception of the Cavalry—The want of accommodations for the men and horses, compelled me to quarter them about 1 1-2 miles from the village—but this occasioned no delay; for in the course of 10 or 15 minutes Major Emory in person, (much to the honor of that body) reported his Cavalry as formed on the ground I had directed, and ready for an action.—A few minutes only had elapsed, when an express arrived to me from Captains Hobbs and Taylor, with the information that the enemy was advancing in such force, as to make it impossible that I could oppose them with mine; and that they expected to effect a safe retreat—This intelligence created great anxiety for the fate of my picquet guard, which was stationed about 2 miles in advance of Queen's Town, on the road by which the enemy was approaching.——I immediately mounted my horse, and pressed forward towards my picquet.—When I had advanced within 1-2 a mile of the post, the firing commenced between them and the enemy—and the vollies of musquetry left me without hope that an individual of them was alive—I returned immediately to my main body, and found them at their posts, all cheerful and anxious for the onset of the enemy, notwithstanding his numbers—a fresh volley of musquetry created feelings which I can never forget, it assured me that my picquet was not annihilated as I supposed, but (to their immortal honor) that they had abused my orders of the night before, rallied, and a second time attacked the enemy—I instantly sent the Adjutant on to meet them, and they arrived safe at our line, about 400 yards in advance of the enemy, without the loss of a man, and only one very slightly wounded.——If any thing I could say, would add to the reputation of these gentlemen, how freely would I say it. In giving their names to the public, I do all that I can: It shall be known, that a picquet guard composed of the following gentlemen, stood firm at their posts, received the attack, and returned the fire of a column of British troops 2000 strong, supported by 4 field pieces, retreated, formed again, and gave the enemy their second fire.

PICQUET GUARD.

Capts. James Massey, J. H Nicholson, jr.

Privates,

John D Emory,	John Green,
Solomon E. Wright,	Dennis Sullivan,
James Chairs,	John Hassett,
Samuel Glenn,	James Jackson,
W. Seward (slightly w'd)	Jacob Price,
Thomas Deroachbroome,	John Dodd,
Jeremiah Vincent,	Thomas Cox,
Peter Ross,	William Emerson,
Samuel Me'Bosh,	Archibald Roe.

About 4 o'clock, my cavalry videts, stationed on Chester river came in, bringing the painful intelligence that a large number of barges were entering Queens-Town creek. In a few minutes after a signal rocket from the barges told me the news too true; at the same moment one of my guards stationed on the creek came with the information that they had formed their line across the mouth of Queens-Town creek. The signal rocket was answered from the land side, and I instantly called in all my guards except three, out of twenty, stationed at Mr Hall's landing on the creek, who I left for the purpose of conveying intelligence to me of the enemy's approach; for I was firmly resolved to engage the enemy in my front, if it could be done without subjecting the force I commanded to certain capture. I had sent major Blake to take a view of the enemy on the water, who returned with the information that they had landed, & that he was fired on by them. The force in my front was about 150 yards from us, and was plainly seen from both my left and right flanks. In this situation I concluded, that nothing but a silent retreat could effect my escape this I ordered, and dispatched the surgeon of the regiment to major Emory of the cavalry with the order; but from some misconception of the surgeon, major Emory did not consider the order as official; and, of course, did not commence his retreat with that promptness of movement, for which his command is remarkable. I discovered the delay, and as soon as possible sent on the adjutant, with orders for the cavalry to press their retreat; this was done under a heavy fire of rockets, round, and grape shot, equally upon the cavalry, infantry, and artillery, from the enemy's land force, and from a fire of rockets, round and grape shot, upon the infantry and artillery, from the force on the water side. There was no confusion among any of the troops; all retreated in perfect order, and the column was well formed (for militia) during the whole retreat; indeed it became absolutely necessary to give a positive order to quicket their pace before I could effect it: early on the retreat I discovered that my column occupied more ground than was necessary for it; and apprehensive that some irregularity existed in the advance, I rode up to the front to discover the cause, and found captains Massey and Mecomekin's commands in single file. This order of companies had been necessary in the first instance in consequence of the original retreat of the companies being intercepted by the enemy's force on the water side. I therefore found it necessary to change the disposition of their retreat, and immediately upon my giving the order for the formation of a column by those two companies, it was executed on the march, with a neatness and promptness that does equal honor to the officers and men During the whole of the time that we waited in order of battle the enemy's approach, the most perfect order and submission pervaded my little command, frequently enlivened with observations and wit, that bespoke minds perfectly at ease, and determined to do their duty to their country. Capt. Wright of artillery, in particular, addressed his command in a very spirited and handsome style; exhorting by every thing that was sacred and dear to them as freemen, to discharge their duty, which was received with the most cordial assurances of support from the whole force. Having thus detailed the objects of my first retreat, it becomes necessary that I should account for my continuing to this place. The head of the column having reached the appointed place of rendevous, about one and a half miles from the town, I was riding very leizurely along in the rear with the adjutant, and had just ordered him to ride forward and halt the column, when information was sent to me, by a person who had been on the water's edge during the whole time, that the enemy were landing a large force from twenty barges on a point of Mr. Wright's. I was well aware, that the landing a force at that place could have no other object in view, but the intercepting my retreat, and I instantly ordered the head of the column to advance, and continue the retreat to this place; where every man arrived in safety. The firing of my picket guard killed two of the enemy, and wounded five; and their commander in chief Sir Sidney Beckwith, had his horse killed. The deserters, who were with the land force, state their numbers to have been, one company of marine artillery (4 pieces) 100 strong, the 102d regiment of foot, 300 strong; 2 battalions of marines 1600, and one rocket company 50 strong.* This was the force in my front to which I had determined to give battle, but the appearance of the enemy attacking my rear, compelled me to give up my intention. His numbers by water not known; but was contained in 45 barges, and by those who had the best opportunity of examining, is stated to have been at least 1350. It affords me great pleasure to add, that captains Hobbs and Taylor made good their retreat across Wye river in batteaux and canoes; and the troopers who were under their command effected theirs by swiming their horses across.

I will only observe, that not a breath of censure can in any wise attach to a single individual of my command. The ready and cheerful obedience which I experienced from every officer, and private, gave me full confidence that I could rely on the execution of my orders; and I was not disappointed: on me alone therefore must rest the responsibility of the retreat. May I again, sir, solicit, that a Court of inquiry be directed to sit on me.

I am sir,
WILLIAM H. NICHOLSON,
Major 38th Regt. 2d. Militia.

Centreville, 16th, Aug. 1813.

* In my letter to Brig. Gen. Chambers, I gave the best view we could obtain in the night, as the enemy approached—but now find we saw only a small part.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

The eastern prints are teeming with the most heart-rending accounts of British impressment of American sailors. Even the federal legislature of Rhode-Island, have published an official statement of the impressment of nineteen natives of that; have instructed a committee to persevere in the examination and development of other cases, and have, wonderful to relate! requested their governor "to to make every exertion in his power to procure the release of every person impressed and detained in *the floating hells of old England.*"

In addition to the above, the last Boston Patriot and the Newport republican paper contain letters from several impressed seamen now in England; and the following note to the editors of the of the former paper, will exhibit to an insulted dignant nation the dreadful, disgraceful and disastrous spectacle of a native American citizen, in British chains, receiving three hundred lashes at the hands of detestable foreign mercenaries, employed by a government that impudently dares to disavow impressing Americans, & that is called by prostituted & slavish federal American governors "the bulwark of the religion we profess," & a paragon of humanity & magnanimity! Read the exasperating note:

"Messrs. Editors—I am witness to the treatment and barbarous usage that was inflicted on Samuel Barns, of *West Chester*, in the State of *New York*, who was IMPRESSED in the year 1800. At the declaration of war, he gave himself up as a prisoner of war, to maintain his country's rights: on so doing, they said they would try him by a Court Martial, and although he was an American subject, he was sentenced to receive THREE HUNDRED LASHES *for giving himself up as a prisoner of war.*

He was then taken on board of H. M. S. *St. Salvador*, and received his punishment at *Plymouth* He had been in several engagements in his Britannic Majesty's service, and received a musket ball in his throat, and another in his left wrist, and one in his thigh, and after all this he was dealt with in this barbarous manner—his three years pay was stopt, his prize money likewise stopt, and then confined to a *Black Hole*, & I believe they wish him dead, so that the States would not hear any thing of his sufferings. It is our duty to mention this to the States in our Countryman's behalf, whom they most barbarously abused.

Yours, &c.

WM. WHITEMORE."

Shall we insult the people of Maryland by the bare supposition that there is a man among them, except the unprincipled faction who last summer managed to seize the helm of state, willing to make peace until our seamen be restored, from a worse than African bondage, from galling chains and lacerating scourges, to the rights, immunities & freedom of American citizens? If there be such a man, he deserves eternal slavery. The "slow unmoving finger of scorn" and contempt should be pointed at him by every citizen in the state. He should be shunned as a deadly viper, ready to aid in stinging the liberties of his country to death. People of Maryland! Honest people of all parties! will you longer support a desperate faction, that encourages the enemy to enslave your seamen, and inflict on them the most cruel and distressing stripes!—Will you again elect a faction, the offspring of the British junto in New England, that, in contempt of federal as well as republican evidence, impudently accuses our government of fighting, not for Americans, but for "British renegadoes?" No! you will discard such men; you will frown upon those who aid the enemy in trying to subdue our nation and government to his despotic will and rule. [*Whig.*

Baltimore, August 12.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT DECISION.

(Reported for the Patriot.)

DANIEL WELLS, an infant,
By GEORGE MACKENZIE,
vs.
JOHN KENNEDY.
} *Habeas Corpus.*

The petitioner was an infant under the age of 21, and above the age of 18 years—he was also an apprentice to George Mackenzie. On the 10th of August, he was arrested by a file of soldiers, under the orders of the defendant, John Kennedy, and forcibly carried to camp, near this city. The above application being made, a Habeas Corpus was issued by his honour Judge Bland, returnable at the court house on Wednesday, the 11th August, at 10 o'clock, at which time Capt. Kennedy appeared, with the infant in his custody. In consequence of a defect in the return, for want of certain papers, the petitioner was remanded to the custody of the defendant, until this day at 10 o'clock, and the case stood adjourned. This day, 10 o'clock, the petitioner appeared, in custody of the defendant, who made a return in substance as follows:

That the said Daniel Wells resided in his district, and was of legal age to do duty as a militia man. That in virtue of division orders from major-general Samuel Smith, dated 6th August, and of brigade orders, dated 7th August, he, the said John Kennedy, a captain in the 27th regiment, was ordered by lieutenant colonel Long, commanding said regiment, to call out the militiamen in his district on a tour of duty for a week, in order to repel a threatened invasion of the state; that in compliance with the said orders, he, the said John Kennedy, did duly notify the said Wells, (the petitioner) so liable as a militia man, to do the said tour of duty, and as a member of his militia company, to attend at the usual place of meeting of said company, in order to perform said tour of duty; that the said Wells (the petitioner) did not attend according to said notice, whereupon the sid John Kennedy, in virtue of orders from the commanding officer of the 27th regiment, on the 10th day of August, *sent a guard*, and did, on the said day, *take the said Wells into custody*, in order to compel a performance, on his part, of the said tour of duty; which is the day and cause of the said caption and detention.

(Sworn to in open Court.)

The case was submitted on the above return; when the learned Judge observed, in substance, as follows:

That he considered the case to lie within a nut shell. There are two modes (said his Honor) in which the militia may be called out. In *ordinary* cases a portion of them may be ordered into service by *drafts* as directed in the act passed at May session 1813; but in extraordinary cases, when the district is threatened with invasion, the other mode prescribed by law, may, in the discretion of the proper *military* officer, be resorted to—This mode is calling out the militia *en masse*, or any part of them, which is expressly authorised by the act of May 1813, chap. 19, sec. 3. In *either* case the militia are immediately upon receiving their orders, *subject to the rules and regulations of the articles of war*, by the act of assembly passed at November session 1811, chap. 182, sec. 31—He is therefore in legal custody, and must be remanded to his officer, and conducted to camp.

Luther Martin, Esq. is appointed by the Governor and Council of Maryland, Chief Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and gool delivery of Baltimore County, vice Judge Scott, deceased.

PUBLIC SALE.

On *SATURDAY*, the 4th day of September next, a variety of household and kitchen furniture, books and stock, a valuable carriage-horse and second-hand carriage, a quantity of nice hay and corn, with sundry other articles, will be disposed of at public sale, on a credit of 12 months. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the house of Mrs. Frazier, in Easton. Bond with approved security must be given, before the removal of any article; and for all sums less than ten dollars, the cash will be required.—All persons having claims either against the estate of the late Dr. Johnson, Henry Johnson, or John Troth, are requested to exhibit them in a legal form—and all indebted to either of said estates, are requested to make immediate payment, as the most summary proceedings will be had against all delinquents. All persons who have borrowed books or other property of the late Dr. Johnson, are requested to return the same to

JAMES EARLE, Ex'tor of
S. T. Johnson, & adm'r D.B.N.
of H. Johnson & J. Troth.

Easton, aug. 24——3

FROM COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER, OF MAY 29.

AMERICAN WAR.

It appears that the Loan, which our hireling prints assured us the American President was unable to raise, *has been raised*, and that too in the single City of Philadelphia. It also is stated that Mr. Madison has actually named Plenipotentiaries to negociate a peace with us, under the mediation of Russia. I hope we shall accept of the mediation, & put an end to this the worst of all our wars. But the hireling press is against such acceptance. It labors hard to perpetuate this war and to make it as cruel as possible, by adding to the animosity on both sides.——There is a circumstance, which I have heard of, relating to Americans, who were serving on board of our ships, which it will be sufficient I am sure barely to state. The Americans always asserted, that we detained many of their native seamen on board of our ships of war. This now appears to have been true. For since the war has been going on, our government have thought it prudent (and it was certainly just) to put these men, or some of them at least, *out of our service*, it not being at all probable, that an American would without force fight against his country. I have only to add, that the men I allude to have, as I understand, been, not discharged, not sent home, but *made prisoners of war*, to be exchanged against persons whom the Americans have taken from us in *actual war*. I do not positively assert this to be a fact, but I have heard it stated as such, and I do think that it is a matter which calls for public attention. Being upon the subject of America, I cannot refrain from noticing certain letters, which appeared in the Courier, the Morning Post, and other newspapers, a few days ago, purporting to be letters written by Mr. Joel Barlow to Mr. Madison, from France. These letters *our* newspapers say they have copied from American papers; & the American papers say that they copied them from a London paper. The letters are sheer fabrications, intended to make people believe that Mr. Jefferson was in negociation with Napoleon, or at least that the latter made him an offer, the end of which was to make Mr. Jefferson a military despot over the people of America. This is only worthy of any notice at all, as it shows the lengths to which the vile hirelings of the press will go to effect any purpose which it is their intention to pursue. It is very true, that we never saw any such letters in any London paper. It is certain that no such letters were ever *published* here; but I will not assert that they had not their origin here; that they were not fabricated here; that they were not even printed here, and that too in some newspaper. Nothing is more easy than to put such letters into some *one copy* of an edition of a newspaper, and to leave them out of all the other copies — That single copy might be sent to America, while the rest of the edition were circulated here. There are not wanting men to do such a thing on this side of the water, and I dare say there are not wanting men to receive and re-publish on the other side. Back came these letters in the American papers, and in republishing of them here, not a word is said to apprise the people of the fact of their having been fabricated. I dare say that a very considerable part of the people of England will take them for authentic documents, and will of course believe that Napoleon actually proposed to Mr. Jefferson to make him a despot. The propositions said to have been made to him, are these:

"1. That on condition of declaring war against England, the presidency should be guaranteed to him by his majesty the Emperor for life. 2. That 1,000,000 of francs, and even more, if found necessary, should be annually placed at his disposal during the war, to be repaid after it was ended, or soon as the intended alterations in the form of government were effected. 3. That 3000 French officers, instructed to obey the President implicitly, should be sent out to serve in the army of the U. States. 4. That ten ships of the line, with their proportion of frigates, should be dispatched to the U. States to be manned and officered exclusively by American seamen."

The corrupt wretch, who published the letters in America, had not the impudence to pretend to believe them to be authentic; but, he puts this question to his readers:— "Who will deny that it is, in the highest degree, singular how such fabrications, carrying such evidence on the face of them, of an intimate knowledge of the subject and persons to which they relate, should find their way into an English newspaper?" So that I repeat my surmise, that the base fabrication had its origin *here*, and found its way into the American newspapers in the way that I have described. After this, can we believe that a hireling of the press will stick at any thing? The people of America would not be deceived by so clumsy a fraud; but, not so the "most thinking people" of England, for whom nothing is too gross; and, I have not the smallest doubt, there are men at this moment citing this offer of Napoleon as a *proof* of his being a sworn foe of freedom, and of his serious and settled intention to enslave all the world, and annihilate England. In short, it appears to me that there is nothing which, if its purport be to blacken an enemy, the mass of the people of this country will not believe — Nay, I am quite satisfied that there are people enough in the lounging-rooms in London to denounce as "a friend of Bonaparte," any one who shall call the authenticity of these letters in question.

MANUFACTURES.

We hail with great pleasure the efforts of some enterprising gentlemen in the establishment of Manufactures amongst us. The Messrs. Harris's are building on the canal a spinning & weaving manufactory, which will cost 80 or $100,000. To avoid the usual fate of such institutions, it is built on an entirely new plan, being almost completely *fire proof*; the floors are supported on arches of brick, so that if one room should catch a fire, its contents may be consumed without spreading the flames to the other parts of the building. It will go into operation this fall.

Mr. Charles Whitlock is also erecting a shot tower near the River 156 feet high.

It is thus we go on.—The British are determined, it seems, to increase the resources of our country. They will make us a manufacturing, as well as a naval nation.

There is an opening in this City, for other branches of manufactures: we have supplies of water, coal and iron in abundance. We want cutlery & hard ware, scythes, knives and forks, all sorts of carpenter's tools, &c. &c.

Enquirer.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

To relinquish the claims of the United States to certain Goods, Wares and Merchandize, captured by private armed vessels.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all right and claim which may have accrued to the United States under an act, entitled "An act to prohibit the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes," and an act, entitled "An act concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes," and an act supplementary to the last mentioned act, to goods, wares and merchandize, being the property of British subjects, and shipped from the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, since the declaration of war by the United States against that kingdom, which have been captured by private armed vessels of the United States on the high and open seas, and without the territorial limits and jurisdiction of the United States, and have been libelled and claimed by or in behalf of the owners and other persons interested in the said private armed vessels in some court of the United States having competent jurisdiction thereof, be and the same is hereby relinquished in all cases where such goods, wares and merchandize, being the property of British subjects, and captured as aforesaid, shall have been or shall be condemned as prize of war, for the benefit of the captors, by the final judgment of any court of the United States having jurisdiction as aforesaid; all suits, libels or prosecutions instituted or commenced in behalf of the United States, for the recovery of any forfeiture or penalty, accrued by reason of an infraction of any of the three acts first above mentioned, affecting any goods, wares or merchandize the property of British subjects, and which have been captured as aforesaid, and libelled in behalf of the captors, shall be discontinued on payment of the costs accrued on such suits or libels by or on behalf of the said owner or owners. But in all cases where goods, wares and merchandize thus libelled, shall not be condemned as aforesaid for the benefit of the captors, the right and claim of the United States to the forfeiture of such goods, wares and merchandize, shall notwithstanding the discontinuance of the suits and libels in behalf of the said states remain unimpaired, and such forfeitures may, after a final decision against the captors, be recovered or remitted in conformity with the provision of the several laws now in force, in the same manner as if such suits or libels had not been discontinued: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall extend to or embrace any capture made by such private armed vessels in violation of the additional instructions of the President of the United States to the public and private armed vessels thereof, of the twenty eighth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, after the captor shall have been apprised thereof, or by any such private armed vessel which was in any port of the United States subsequent to the said proclamation, and prior to such capture.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no decision which may hereafter be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the act entitled "An act directing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit fines, forfeitures & penalties in certain cases," shall be held as affecting the claim of any person or persons claiming as captures any goods, wares or merchandize, the forfeiture of which to the United States shall have been remitted by such decision.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all goods, wares and merchandize, captured and libelled as aforesaid, shall pay the same duties, to be secured and collected in the same manner as is provided by the act "concerning letters of marque, prizes and prize goods," with respect to the like goods, wares and merchandize, when captured from the enemy, and made prize of war.

H. CLAY, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

E. GERRY, *Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

July 13, 1813.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

CENTREVILLE ACADEMY.

The Trustees have employed masters of ability, and of the most exemplary conduct, to teach in this Institution. It is under the best discipline, and the most rigid regard paid to the morals of the pupils. The Reverend DANIEL STEPHENS is Professor of the Latin, Greek, and French languages—Mr. SIMON CANTWELL Professor of the English language, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Geography, &c. As the youth of Queen Ann's and the adjoining counties can recieve as liberal an education at this Seminary as at any other, and the funds allowed by the State enabling the trustees to fix the rate of tuition at the most moderate terms, offers every inducement to parents and guardians to give it a preference. The situation of this place is well known for its healthiness—and board may be had in private families, on very reasonable terms.

KENSEY HARRISON, Sec'ry. to the Board of Trustees.

june 29——9

WAR DEPARTMENT,

JULY 11, 1813.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That separate proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until 12 o'clock at noon of the first Monday in November next, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of June 1814 inclusive, to the 1st day of June 1815, within the States, Territories and Districts following, viz.

1st At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chikago and in their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the Territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the Upper Lakes and the State of Ohio.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri territories.

4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi territory, the State of Louisiana & their vicinities north of the Gulph of Mexico.

5th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the District of Maine and State of New Hampshire and their northern vicinities.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Vermont and its northern vicinity.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Massachusetts, the town of Springfield excepted.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of New York and its northern vicinity and western.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of New Jersey.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Pennsylvania.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Virginia.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of North Carolina.

15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of South Carolina.

16th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the State of Georgia and its southern vicinity.

17th. Proposals will be received, as aforesaid, for the supply of all rations which may be required by the United States, for the troops which are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the town of Springfield, in the State of Massachusetts: and for the armorers and other persons employed in the United States' Armory at that place, from the 1st day of June 1814 inclusive, to the 1st day of June 1815.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles, to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified; but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations to be furnished in such quantities that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for, at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid by the United States at the price of the articles captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall not be issued, until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed.

J. ARMSTRONG.

The editors of newspapers who are authorised to publish the laws of the United States, are requested to publish the foregoing advertisement twice a week for four successive weeks.

august 3——8

NOTICE.

Was committed to the gaol of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 3d day of July last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself *Robert Gibb*—he is about 24 years of age, pretty well made, 5 feet 9 inches high. His clothing when committed were, a striped cotton waistcoat, an oznaberg shirt, a light blue pair of cotton pantaloons, and a pair of coarse shoes, and wool hat. His right ear bit off, a scar on the right side of his under lip, likewise a scar on the right side of the nose—Says he belongs to Mr. John Mitchell, of Winchester, Virginia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff Frederick county, Maryland.

august 7, 1813—(17)—8

FOR SALE.

The residue of the time of service of a negro lad, now thirteen years old, bound by the orphans court, to learn the farming business, till twenty one years of age. Enquire at this office.

july 27——m

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, Sc.

On application of *Joseph Merriken*, of Queen-Ann's county, in writing to me, in the recess of the court, as associate judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them at present, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied by competent testimony that he hath resided in the State of Maryland the two preceding years prior to his application; and having been brought before me by the sheriff of the said county, upon an execution against the body of the said Joseph Merriken.—I do hereby order and direct, that the body of the said Joseph Merriken be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before the county court of Queen Ann's county, on the first Saturday in October term next, and at such other days and times as the said court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogations as may be proposed to him by his creditors; and that the said day is hereby appointed for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit: and I do further order and direct, that the said Joseph Merriken do give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton STAR, once every three weeks for the space of three months successively, before the said first Saturday in October term next. Given under my hand this 21th day of March, 1813.

LEMUEL PURNELL.

june 22——1e3w3m: s22.s13.a3,24 s14.o5.

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, Sct.

On application of *Abraham Nice*, of Talbot county, by petition in writing to me, in the recess of Talbot county court, as associate judge of the second judicial district of the State of Maryland, praying the benefit of an act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto; the said Abraham Nice having on oath declared that he had no property, agreeable to the provisions of the said act, and having handed in a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, which is annexed to his said petition—and being satisfied by competent testimony that he has resided in the State of Maryland, the two preceding years prior to his application, and having been brought before me by the Sheriff of the said county, under arrest upon an execution against the body of the said Abraham Nice: I do hereby order and direct that the body of the said Abraham Nice be discharged from confinement, and he having taken the oath prescribed by the said act, I do therefore adjudge and order that the said Abraham Nice appear before the county court to be held at Easton, in Talbot county, on the first Saturday in next November term, to answer such interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors—and the said day is hereby appointed for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit. And I do further order that the said Abraham Nice give them notice, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star once every two weeks, for three months successively, before the first Saturday in next November term, in Talbot county. Given under my hand this 15th day of July, 1813.

LEMUEL PURNELL.

True copy. Test—

J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

july 27——1e2w3m: s27.a10,24:s7,21:o5,19:n2.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the morning of the 15th instant, a yellow man by the name of *Pollard*, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; stout and well made, 25 years of age. He has since been seen near Hall's Cross Roads, where he committed a robbery on a poor widow, and obtained a pair of new thicksett pantaloons, of an olive colour, and other articles not recollected.— A description of the clothing he had on when he absconded is unnecessary, as he has already stolen different pieces of clothing, for the purpose of changing his dress, that he may more effectually elude a description. He has a large scar on the left side of his head, occasioned from the cut of a hoe, while engaged in combat with his adversary. He was formerly purchased by me, out of Dorchester county, near Vienna ferry, of Mr. Henry E. Elbert, who at that time resided on the farm that formerly belonged to Mr. Thomas Smith.— He will probably return to that place, where he has, no doubt, some acquaintances; or proceed to the town of Cambridge, where I am informed his former master resides, for the purpose of seeing his relatives. The above reward will be paid, if brought home or secured in Centreville jail—and if taken out of the State, sixty dollars, and all reasonable expences paid.

WILLIAM Y. BOURKE.

Near Centreville, Queen Ann's county, Maryland, may 23 }——m

NOTICE.

Was committed to the gaol of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 11th inst. as a runaway, a dark mulatto man, who calls himself *Stephen*— He is about six feet high, stout and well made, supposed to be about 42 years of age— His clothing when committed, were a cross-barred pair of cotton pantaloons, a striped waistcoat, an old hat, an oznaburg shirt, a pair of coarse shoes, and a red coating doublet; says he belongs to a Mr. Samuel Robinson, of Montgomery county (Goshen Mills). The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff of Frederick county, Md.

July 27, 1813—(aug. 10—8)

NOTICE.

Was committed to the gaol of Frederick county, Maryland, as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself *Henrietta Green*, says she is 37 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high; her clothing when committed were a black frock, check apron, white handkerchief, and shoes— says she was manumitted by Mrs. Eliza Nixon, about seven years ago, and that since her manumission she has resided for some time with capt. Samuel W. Sterrett, of the city of Baltimore. The owner, if any, is requested to come and release her, otherwise she will be sold for her imprisonment fees as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff Frederick county, Md.

july 12, 1813 (20——8)

JUST RECEIVED AT THE STAR OFFICE, EASTON,

VOL. III, AND PART I, OF VOL. IV, OF THE

EDINBURG ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

Subscribers are requested to call for their copies.

ALSO—A FEW COPIES OF

ROKEBY—A POEM

BY WALTER SCOTT, bound, and in boards,

ROBINSON'S HISTORY OF AMERICA,

With the two last volumes of

CORNELIUS TACITUS.

august 10——3

NOTICE.

On application to me the subscriber in the recess of Talbot county court, as Chief Judge of the Second Judicial District of the State of Maryland, by the petition in writing of *William Mullikin*, of Talbot county stating that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying for an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the November session of 1805, entitled an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors as far as he can ascertain them, on oath, being annexed to his said petition, and the said Wm Mullikin having been brought before me by the sheriff of Talbot county, and being satisfied by competent testimony that the said William Mullikin hath resided for the two years last past in the State of Maryland, and he having also taken the oath required by the aforesaid Act of Assembly, and having given bond with approved security for his personal appearance before the Judges of Talbot county court, on the first Saturday in next November term, to answer to the interrogatories and allegations of his creditors relative to his said application. I do therefore hereby order and adjudge that the said William Mullikin be discharged from confinement, and that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the papers printed at Easton, three months before the time appointed for his appearance, and continued for four successive weeks; and that he also set up a copy thereof at the Court House Door, and a copy at one of the Taverns in Easton, three months before the said day— thereby to give notice to his creditors to appear before the said Court to recommend a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William Mullikin should not have the benefit of the said act of Assembly and its supplements, according to his petition, and that such proceedings may be had thereon as the law directs. Given under my hand this 31st day of July, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

RICHARD T. EARLE.

True copy, Test,

J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

august 3——4

WORCESTER COUNTY COURT,

May Term, 1813.

On application of *Isaac Holloway*, of Worcester county, by petition in writing to the honourable judges of said county court, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned—a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, as far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition; and the court being satisfied by competent testimony that he the said Isaac Holloway has resided for two years next preceding his said application, within the State of Maryland—and having been brought before the said court by the Sheriff of Worcester county, upon a commitment in execution against him; and having taken the oath required by the act of assembly aforesaid, it was ordered and directed by the court, that the said Isaac Holloway be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he make his personal appearance before the judges of Worcester county, at Snow Hill, on the first Saturday in November term next, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made to him by his creditors—and the said day is hereby appointed to appear before the court, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Isaac Holloway should not have the benefit of his application, and so forth. And it was further ordered by the said court, that the said Isaac Holloway give notice thereof to his creditors by having a copy of this order inserted in one of the public newspapers printed in Easton, three months before the day appointed as aforesaid, and to be continued for four successive weeks, and also by setting up a notice thereof three months before the said day, at the court house door of said county, and one other notice thereof at one tavern in Berlin.

JOHN C. HANDY, Clk. Worcester county court.

august 3——4

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, living in Miles River Neck, Talbot county, on the 7th inst. a negro man by the name of *TOM*, about 27 years of age, of a yellow complexion, 5 feet 10 inches high, long slim face and sharp chin, has a long swinging walk, stammers a little in talking—his dress cannot well be described, he took with him all his clothes, among them was a red waistcoat which he is fond of wearing. He may be in Hopkins' Neck, where he was born—his father, who is free, lives in St. Michaels, by the name of Phil. Whoever takes up and secures said negro so that I get him again, if in the county shall receive the sum of fifty dollars; if out of the county and in the State, one hundred dollars; and if out of the State the above reward—with reasonable charges if brought home.

ANDREW SKINNER.

Fair View, aug. 17——m

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Dorchester county, near New Market, a dark mulatto lad, about 17 years of age, known by the name of *JOB*. He is small for his age, weighing when thinly clad, less than 160 pounds, and has a thin visage; when walking he steps long, and turns his toes out. If taken off the Eastern Shore and returned, or secured so that I get him again, the above reward shall be given; or if taken on the Eastern Shore, and returned or secured as above mentioned, the sum of thirty dollars shall be given to the person so returning or securing him.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH.

june 8——m

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 27th ult. a bright mulatto bound servant called *DANIEL*, about seventeen or eighteen years of age, of a slender form, near five feet high; his hair is long and straight, of a light colour and very fine, no resemblance of a negro's wool; the features of his face regular and fine, except his under lip which is large and drops so as to shew his under teeth.— Had on and took with him one pair of nankeen pantaloons, one pair cross-barred do. one red spotted vest, one striped coatee, one new pair of shoes, one half worn fur hat, and two half worn muslin shirts, besides a number of other articles, of winter clothing. The above reward will be given, if secured in any goal so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

All masters of vessels and others are forwarned harboring him at their peril.

JAMES WAINWRIGHT.

Easton, Md june 1——m

☞The Editors of the Wilmington Watchman and Philadelphia Aurora will please to insert the above three times, and send their accounts to this office.

—W.

Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every *Tuesday Morning*, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Printer of the LAWS of the UNITED STATES.

[VOL. 11.....14.] TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1813. [No. 52.....720.]

THE TERMS OF THE STAR,

Are *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* per annum, payable half yearly, in advance: No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for *One Dollar*, and continued weekly for *Twenty Five Cents* per square.

PUBLIC SALE.

On *SATURDAY*, the 4th day of September next, a variety of household and kitchen furniture, books and stock, a valuable carriage horse and second hand carriage, a quantity of nice hay and corn, with sundry other articles, will be disposed of at public sale, on a credit of 12 months. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the house of Mrs. Frazier, in Easton. Bond with approved security must be given, before the removal of any article; and for all sums less than ten dollars, the cash will be required.—All persons having claims, either against the estate of the late Dr Johnson, Henry Johnson, or John Troth, are requested to exhibit them in a legal form—and all indebted to either of said estates, are requested to make immediate payment, as the most summary proceedings will be had against all delinquents. All persons who have borrowed books or other property of the late Dr. Johnson, are requested to return the same to

JAMES EARLE, Ex'or of S. T. Johnson, & adm'r d.b.n. of H. Johnson & J. Troth.

Easton, aug. 24——2

CABINET TOOLS, &c.
FOR SALE

The subscriber wishing to decline the Cabinet Making business in Cambridge, will dispose of his Shop Tools, benches, &c. with the stock on hand; also the time of three valuable apprentices. Terms will be made easy, and immediate possession may be had.

ISAAC CHARLES.

Cambridge, aug. 10—4q

We are authorised to say that the following gentlemen will serve in the next Legislature of Maryland, if elected by the free and independent voters of Dorchester county.

Dr. Henry P. Waggaman, William Groghegan, Algernon S. Stanford, George Lake.

august 3——9

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Gentlemen,

At the request of a large and respectable portion of my fellow citizens I am induced again to Solicit your suffrages at the ensuing Election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

Your ob't. serv't.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

july 27——10

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT.

Gentlemen,

Grateful for the support which I received at the last election for Delegates—I am again induced to offer myself a candidate at the ensuing election to represent you in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

I have the honor to be your ob't serv't.

JOHN SETH.

Head of Wye, aug. 3——9

TO THE CITIZENS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

I offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next Legislature of Maryland, and respectfully solicit the support of my fellow citizens.

THO. CULBRETH.

august 3——9

VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY—

Fellow-Citizens,

After knowing the result of the election in this county in October last, for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, I then did declare myself a candidate for Delegate at the ensuing election, and solicit your suffrages for the same.

JOHN BOON.

july 27——6

TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens,

Being encouraged by a number of my friends, I solicit your suffrages at the next election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland. Should I be amongst the favorite candidates, every endeavor shall be used to give general satisfaction.

T. SAULSBURY.

july 27——m

TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

At the solicitation of a number of my fellow-citizens, I am induced to solicit your suffrages at the ensuing election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

PETER WILLIS.

august 3——9

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Your former kindness influences me to beg the indulgence of your suffrages at the next Election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

J. BENNETT.

august 3——9

VOTERS OF TALBOT,

I solicit your suffrages at the next election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

DANIEL MARTIN.

june 29——m

TO THE VOTERS OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.

At the solicitation of a number of my friends and acquaintances, I offer myself a candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I will use my best endeavors to discharge the duties of said office to the satisfaction of all concerned.

THOMAS BARNETT, Sen'r.

aug. 17——9

TO THE
FREEMEN OF TALBOT.

I offer myself a Candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland: should I be elected, be assured that every exertion will be used to promote the liberty and happiness of my fellow citizens.

JONATHAN SPENCER.

June 29——m

COMMERCIAL AND FARMERS' BANK OF BALTIMORE.

July 15th, 1813.

The Stockholders in this Institution are requested to meet at the new Banking House, on MONDAY, the 13th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to determine whether they will accept, or decline, the terms offered by the late act of the Legislature, for renewing the charters of the several Banks in this State.

By order of the Board,

GEO. T. DUNBAR, Cashier.

P. S. The Fredericktown Herald, and Easton Star, will insert the above once a week until the 13th of September, and forward their accounts to the Bank for payment.

july 20——8

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS BANK OF BALTIMORE.

July 14th, 1813.

The Stockholders of this Institution are hereby requested to meet at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 20th of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to take into consideration the terms proposed by a late law of the Legislature for renewing the charters of the several Banks therein mentioned.

By order of the Board—

JOHN DUER, Cashier.

july 27——8

Easton Hotel.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened his

HOTEL,

at the house formerly occupied as the BANK, where he hopes to merit a continuance of the custom he was so fortunate as to receive in that elegant establishment that was lately consumed by Fire.

THOMAS HENRIX.

april 6——m

TAKE NOTICE.

The subscriber having sold out his stock of Goods on hand, to Messrs. *Stewart & Whitley*, takes the liberty to request all those indebted to him, to call and settle their accounts immediately, either by paying the money or giving a note with security, as he intends leaving this shore in a short time—He is in hopes that the above notice will be attended to, or otherwise the accounts will be put into the hands of officers for collection, without respect to persons.

SAMUEL HOLMES.

july 27——m

CENTREVILLE ACADEMY.

The Trustees have employed masters of ability, and of the most exemplary conduct, to teach in this Institution. It is under the best discipline, and the most rigid regard paid to the morals of the pupils. The Reverend DANIEL STEPHENS is Professor of the Latin, Greek, and French language—Mr. SIMON CANTWELL Professor of the English language, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Geography, &c. As the youth of Queen Ann's and the adjoining counties can recieve as liberal an education at this Seminary as at any other, and the funds owed by the State enabling the trustees to fix the rate of tuition at the most moderate terms, offers every inducement to parents and guardians to give it a preference. The situation of this place is well known for its healthiness—and board may be had in private families, on very reasonable terms.

KENSEY HARRISON, Sec'ry.
to the Board of Trustees.

june 29——9

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AT THE STAR OFFICE, EASTON.

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BY WALTER SCOTT, bound, and in boards.
ROBINSON'S HISTORY OF AMERICA,
With the two last volumes of
CORNELIUS TACITUS.

august 10——3

TO RENT,

A Tanyard in Dorchester county, near Hunting Creek Mills. This tanyard has a quantity of good vatts, good shop and bark-house, and dwelling house. Any person renting said tanyard, can be supplied with tools suitable for the business, and about eight cords of good bark now ready for use. Possession can be given at any time, by the subscriber.

WILLIAM CORKRIN, Sen.

august 3——6—3q

FOR RENT FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

My late dwelling on Aurora street, in Easton, at present occupied by Mr. Peter Harris—also a two story brick house, occupied by Mr. Henry Parrott, Washington street. Likewise two farms in Caroline county.

DAVID KERR, Junior.

Easton, july 27——m

CATTLE FOR SALE.

I will sell 25 or 30 head of good Cattle, low for cash.

WM. G. TILGHMAN.

Groses, july 13——m

N. B. 120 lbs. quarter blooded Merino wool for sale.

WANTED
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

50 or 100 well grown Ewe Lambs, for which cash will be given—or in exchange, full bred, 3-4 and 1 2 blooded Merino Rams, may be had at a fair price.

EDWARD HARRIS.

Bloomingdale, Queen Ann's,
august 17——4

N. B. A *HOUSE-KEEPER* will hear of a good situation and liberal wages—Apply as above

E. H.

FOR RENT,

The Store Room at present occupied by Mr. Garey. Possession first of January next. Enquire at the Star office.

aug. 17——3

WRITING PAPER.

Just received and for sale at the Star Office, large supply of

WRITING PAPER.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 17.

THE NAVY.

As our naval establishment acquires greater favor with the People, the Federal Party become daily more clamorous against the government for alledged tardiness in encreasing it. We aver that the accusation is absolutely without foundation.

It cannot be disguised that a great change has been wrought in the public sentiment in relation to the necessity of a Navy; and that this change has been principally effected by the practical admonstrations our gallant tars have afforded of its efficacy, since the declaration of the present war.—Those who entertained objections to this description of force have been compelled to yield to the lessons of the experience, and to acknowledge the utility of a limited Navy during war: In coincidence with the prevailing sentiment, an act was passed last winter, embracing a provision for increasing our Navy at once to more than double its present force.

Ever since the passage of that act the proper officers of the government have been assiduously engaged in making arrangements for carrying provisions into effect. Contracts have been made for the necessary timber, great part of which is already delivered. Slips have been constructed on which to build the heavy vessels——a branch of the preparatory business as tedious and laborious as it is necessary. At the Yard in this City, for instance, a wharf has been constructed, into which a vast number of massy piles were driven to give the wharf the necessary strength and durability; and nearly a similar process is necessary where wharves or slips have not before been constructed.

The frames of 3 of the seventy fours authorised to be built, are in a state of great forwardness, tho' not yet raised.—Several frigates are on the stocks, and one or two of them considerably advanced.—Of the sloops of war authorised to be built, five or six will be launched within two months. We do not, for obvious reasons, tho' we could, state the places at which these vessels are building. It appears, however, that, though little parade has been made of what is done, the Secretary of the Navy has made the greatest exertions in fulfilling the duties of his station, and obeying the national will, as expressed at the winter session of the National Legislature.

On both Lakes, too, we are astonished at the expedition, unparalleled certainly in this country, with which a respectable naval force has been created, as it by magic; created, too, in the face of obstructions which would have discouraged men who were not as firmly bent on the performance of their duty as the officers of our Navy generally are. Even at this moment, squadrons are scouring the Lakes, the timbers of great part of which were at this time last year standing in their native soil.

Having observed the statements made in the opposition prints on this subject, accusing the government of lethargy or indisposition to carry into execution the act for encreasing the Navy, and believing them to be as destitute of foundation as the many other fabrications in these prints, we have made it our business to enquire into the facts, which we find to be as stated; and we assert, without fear of contradiction, that our Naval affairs have latterly been administered with a vigor and spirit, not exceeded, if equalled, by that which has marked any former administration of that Department.

With regard to the common party slang of democratic hostility to a Navy, we will just observe, that the hostility of the republican party, to a navy, in the reign of terror, arose from the occasion on which it was to have been erected, & the purpose for which the party designed it, during the quasi war with France. It was then unnecessary: it was squandering the public money to force a hot-bed navy—& the federalists themselves acknowledged their error by ordering the public sale of a part of this very navy, before they went out of office. If the republicans had been so very hostile to a navy, why did not they sell the remnant of the navy which the federal administration handed over to them at the expiration of service? No; they cherished what they received from their predecessors as the leaven of a navy, to be created when the public exigency would require it. That time has arrived; and in a single year, now it has become necessary, more has been done by the Republican administration to build up a navy, than was done in *twelve* years by the party who now claim a patent right to the naval establishment.

National Intelligencer.

NORFOLK, AUGUST 17.

To the officers, non-commissioned officers, and Privates of the 1st, 2d and 3d Regiments, whose term of service has expired.

SOLDIERS,

The moment has arrived which terminates our military connection—Your tour of duty performed, we separate, perhaps forever.—I cannot permit you to depart with a cold, official discharge—Solicited by the sympathies of common service, my heart prompts me to acknowledge your worth, and to express my gratitude.

Called by the votes of your country to maintain her honor, with a promptitude and ardor which patriotism alone could inspire, you exchanged the sweet and endearing joys of domestic life for the hardships of the tented field—Your service has been one of frequent privation, of constant labor, of ceaseless exertion—But your constancy and firmness triumphed over every difficulty—You have passed from the parade to the entrenchment, and exchanged the musket for the mattock and the spade, with an alacrity and ardor, which entitles you to the commendation of your country.—But this is not your greatest danger.—Under circumstances which might have furnished some pretexts for irregularity and relaxation of discipline, you have given an example of order, subordination and attention to military duty, and of skill or manoeuvres, which has thrown a lustre over your other military virtues, and gone far to redeem the character of the Militia.—To me you left nothing to perform—Your zeal and your exertions, outstripped every instruction—I deem it the highest honor of my life to have commanded you.

Accept, Brother Soldiers, this poor acknowledgement——Depart—You are discharged. My respect, my confidence, my affections go with you to your firesides, which the consciousness of virtuous exertions, and the merited thanks of your country should render happy and honorable. May your future lives be exempt from all calamity.

(Signed)

ROBT. B. TAYLOR, *Brig. Gen.*

Tho' the conduct of the militia has in every respect been marked with that zeal and urbanity, which has called forth this testimonial of the unqualified approbation of their Commander, it would be the height of injustice in us, while noticing the subject, not to award to extraordinary merits its concomitant praise. The "*Petersburg Blues*," a Company of Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Capt. *Alexander Taylor*, are eminently entitled to this distinction.—Since their arrival at this post to the day of their departure, they have conducted themselves in a manner, that while it has reflected the highest praise on themselves, has secured to them the esteem of their fellow Soldiers, and the approbation of every one. Not a man of this company has ever been in arrest or confinement, nor can even a solitary instance of impropriety be alleged against one of them. They never shrunk from the fatigues & hardships which in common with the rest, they were called upon to undergo: bent upon a rigid performance of their duty, they rather courted than shunned them——In the hour of alarm too, they were ever ready, and among the first at the scene of apprehended danger; and that they are not equally as distinguished for their prowess in "the battles heat," as for exemplary conduct in the general discharge of their duty, is ascribable to the enemy, who has not afforded them, by his promise, an opportunity of doing so.

Herald.

LAW REPORT.

FORGERY.

Pierre Longchamp, alias Louis Gautier, Paul Bonnet, alias Mills, and Louis Mitez, alias Saraga, alias Minola, at the last session of the Mayor's Court, were tried for forging the check of the Sheriff of this county, signed Johnston and Renshaw, for $5,900. The extent to which forgery has of late been carried, and the system which was formed for that purpose, in this case, makes its circumstances interesting. From the testimony, it appeared that the prisoners, together with other persons, entered into a general conspiracy to forge, & that they had several meetings in the city and county, to fix upon their plan of operation. It was at last determined that some of them should procure information as to persons whose checks it would be proper to forge, others were to enter, by means of false keys, into their counting houses, take the balances from their check books, and procure other information; others were to complete the forgeries; and others were to present the forged paper at the Banks for payment.

In case the person presenting the check should be apprehended, arrangements were then to be adopted to procure bail, & his acquital—& if he should be convicted, the signatures of the inspectors of the prison were to be forged, recommending the convict for a pardon.

After this general arrangement, the first check they thought proper to begin with, was that of the Sheriff, F. Johnston, Esq. usually signed Johnston and Renshaw. By means of false keys, they entered the Sheriff's office at night, and after several visits, they succeeded in opening by false keys his private desks; they calculated the balance he had in the Bank which was about $7,000—carried away some blank checks, upon the margin of which the Sheriff's name was printed, and a genuine check for $1300, which had been paid and returned by the Bank. With this booty they prepared to forge a check for some thousand dollars; but they then found that the genuine check they had taken, and from which they were to copy, did not contain the word thousand. A night or two afterwards they returned to the Sheriff's office, when by means of their false keys, they again opened his desks, made another calculation of his balance in Bank, which they found was upwards of 6,000 dollars, and the number of the last check 649. They then forged a check for 5,900 dollars, numbering it 651, which was presented to the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank and paid. Longchamp was then deputed to go to Baltimore and get 3 of the 1000 dollar notes received from the Bank, changed, which he did the next day.

As soon as the Bank discovered the forgery, the Cashier wrote to Baltimore and other places, to have the persons who might present those notes arrested; particularly describing the person of Longchamp, who, from his very bad character, they suspeceted had something to do with it. Longchamp arrived at Baltimore the next day, with three notes of $1000 each. He went to the Union Bank, and received change for one of the notes. He then went to the Mechanics' Bank, and presented one other to be changed; while the Teller was in the act of paying the money, the Cashier was reading a letter, which he had just received from Philadelphia, apprising him of the forgery, and giving a description of Longchamp.——Seeing Longchamp answer the description, he was arrested, and giving a very unsatisfactory account of the money, was committed, and afterwards sent to this City.

They are all convicted and sentenced each to pay a fine of 1000 dollars, and be imprisoned at hard labour for seven years, &c.

Kittera, Frazer and Brown, for the prosecution—S. Levy, J. R. Ingersoll, and Phillips, for the prisoners.

Philad. Register.

BRITISH DEPREDATIONS.

It is really provoking to see and to hear of the variety and extent of these depredations, when we know that the greatest part of them might have been prevented——We could not pretend to cope with the British 74's in battle, but we could have prevented the destruction of property, and the terror of our women and children, by timely precaution and a simple remedy. In the last session of our Legislature a bill was introduced into, and passed the Senate, for the building of 20 barges. This very necessary measure was supported by the Republicans in the House of Delegates; and, strange to tell, was defeated by the majority of that body! How can the opposition men answer to that part of their constituents who are now suffering by the depredations of the enemy, for their unwillingness to aid in creating a means of defence, which would have gone far towards protecting our Bay & its neighboring Shores? This was the time to call into action the rich resources of the State of Maryland, the richest in the Union; and the active Ship Carpenters of Baltimore could speedily have furnished a Fleet of Barges, manned by brave men, capable of chasing these base spoilers from our Rivers and shallow waters. We hope that the next Election will give us Representatives capable of understanding the true interest and honor of the country, and of furnishing the means to repel and defeat a rapacious and insolent enemy.

Balt. American.

VINDICATION OF ADMINISTRATION

A number of citizens of Philadelphia have lately held a meeting, and adopted, among others, the following just and true Resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the able and luminous Report by the Secretary of State, Mr. Monroe, on a call from Congress for information on our relations with France, is sufficient to satisfy the mind of every friend to his country, of the high and unsullied integrity of James Madison, President of the U. States; and to disappoint, put to flight, and cover with shame the instigators of this measure in Congress, and to silence their clamouring factious partizans."

FROM A LONDON PAPER, OF JUNE 15.

PICTURE OF ENGLAND.

Ovid, when he entered upon his important work, as other great poets have done, and do, invoked the inspiration of the Gods, to the due achievement of his enterprize. We never so much wished for the aid of supernatural power as at this instant, to arouse the people of Britain to a sense of their danger, and to excite them to an adequate exertion for the averting it. It is imminent, it is encreasing. The silly part of the community (by far, very far, the most numerous) are unapprehensive of it. They will not apprehend it; nay, they will scarcely bear to be told of it. While they behold the trains of gaudy carriages and caparisoned horses parading the different avenues of the park every Sunday; and read that the Prince Regent gives frequent sumptuous parties at Carlton House, which cost, or rather waste, fifty or a hundred thousand pounds each, it is natural for the unthinking to exclaim, "How then are we ruined?" If we could have patience enough to reason with fools, or to hold up a picture to the eyes of those who are wilfully blind, we would answer the question by saying, that more than one train has (whether by wicked or only by weak hands, is the same thing in effect) been laid for our almost inevitable ruin. The war, with its attendant consumption of blood and treasure, carries with it fatility enough to draw an empire, more strong than Rome ever was, to the verge of destruction: this is not all—a state possessing a reputation for honor and integrity, and setting to the people prevailing examples of morality, may right itself, like a ship of sound timbers, and immovable ballast, at the very moment the elements appear combined to sink it in the deep abyss! So might it have been with unhappy, with abused England, if her present and presumptuous and infatuated ministers, who vain-gloriously boasted of treading in the rash steps of their late model, Mr. Pitt, had but preserved and cherished the reputation of their country; while they were squandering her resources, there would have been something for its craving bowels to feed on, while all other nourishments should be denied it.

But this is gone! Her pride, her just pride, is no longer upheld! It were less calamitous that the union jacks of our men of war should continue to be pulled down in our renewed combats with America, to the end of the chapter, rather than that our towering claims for respect from foreign courts should be yielded by a departure from the obligations of her honesty and morality! What a falling off is here!——America would not have fought against us—against her own blood as it were, but for our commission of those great crimes. The broken promises and renunciation of revered and commanding principles in one high court—the allowed & sanctified falsifications and perjuries in another court, which ought to be higher than the former, as affecting the inhabitants of many kingdoms—the heinous example set by the third, or rather council, in the avowed robbery and spoilation of a kingdom, to gratify the cupidity of a plundering third party, is such a degradation to all concerned in it, as in one short hour to destroy the accumulated renown of many ages.—Nothing can expiate the offence, but an exemplary punishment of the offenders; if England can be wanting in this it is lost without redemption.——We need scarcely observe that these reflections are the consequence of the facts which press so indigeantly upon our notice at this moment. For though we foresaw, as our readers can testify, that a treaty would be the consequence of a vigorous commencement of the campaign by the enemy, yet it is impossible to be unmoved when the predicted event occurs, which adds to our many national disgraces.

That England should be making herself a principal here, and a principal there, scattering her millions among all the parties (for all have by turns had her money,) and yet be surprised, as if waking from a dream, with 2d, 3d, aye, even *fourth editions* of a servile and (said to be) *ministerial* print, announcing an *armistice* between the parties, as if something tremendous had fallen from the Heavens, is wonderful!——The Ladrone Islands are called nations of thieves. We dread that henceforward the British isles may be called the nation of *sots*; for can any thing be more sottish than our whole system of government taken together? But the men who have been enriched by the war, and who are now gaining profit by this indication of peace, so undesired by ministers, had not principle enough to consider what was to be the application of the money they lent; and was only what shall we get by it? They did not lend the last more freely for Bernadotte, than they would for the Bey of Tripoli. Indeed, as it will now be doubtful who will become candidates for our superfluous cash, we shall not be surprised, if the Emperor of Morocco, and the Dey of Algiers, should be fixed on next for subsidizing.

We will not, however, torment our readers by infusing into them all that agonizing regret, confusion and mortification, we feel ourselves. We will refer them to the terms of this armistice, and resume the subject to morrow. Suffice it to say, that this treaty gives Bonaparte all he could desire; and allows him to strengthen, by provisioning, all his garrisons in the north, by which means he can direct what force he pleases towards the peninsula, according to the time he proposes the war there shou'd last: for it is to us a moot point, whether he would, if he could, put an end to this campaign.

FROM THE AURORA.

Since the beginning of the War, which national honor and character has obliged the government to declare, against a nation which has so shamefully trampled on our rights, it has been the constant theme of the agents and adherents of the enemy, that we were waging war only under the pretence of defending seaman's rights, but in fact to protect foreign renegadoes, and secure from impressment native British subjects, and protect them against their own government, which claims their services in time of war. Though such assertions have been repeatedly refuted and proved unfounded; yet, let us compare the *professions* of these adherents of the public enemy with their own acts. Let us examine how their conduct comports with their professions. We do not expect to convince them; we know that they are already conscious of the justice of the war—but they cannot relinquish their habits of sophistry and falsehood, nor can they cease following the course prescribed by England, to which they are tied by so many chains of policy and sympathy.

Power is what they aspire to, therefore reason has no influence on their corrupted minds. Party spirit is their real religion. Our intention is, to expose their hypocrisy to the sober, virtuous, and thinking classes of the nation, who believe that a man has no pretensions to the title of a true American, when he refuses to defend his country, much less when he espouses the cause and approbates the conduct of the barbarous enemy.

Admitting for a moment, that the government of the U. States has a right to violate the constitution, & to refuse protection to their naturalized citizens, in order to *accommodate* the crazy tyrant George III. then let us, while we drive away the English sailors, whose *assistance* is wanted to fight against us, send back to England all the callico agents who reside in our sea ports and commercial cities—those more fatal enemies to public peace and social morals.—Surely they are as good Englishmen as the sailors, and they are as much bound to their King; and are, moreover, loyal, even after abjuring him upon oath. If the English king, as asserted by the federalists, has a right to call on his subjects to assist him; if an English subject must fight for his native country against his will, by what kind of religious argument, can a citizen of the U. States refuse his aid and support to his own country, when called upon to defend it against an open and barbarous enemy.

If, as they pretend, it be acknowledged by all nations, that they have a right to oblige their subjects to fight their battles, from whence is the exemption from defending their country, derived by the good men of New England?

But, says the Strong man of the east, war has been declared against *our will*—*we* don't like it, therefore *we* won't fight. Without dwelling upon this rebellious doctrine, we simply ask, why these wise men refuse the same privilege to other people.

In a national and political point of view, where is the difference between an English subject and an American member of the Union? After a law has been enacted by the Representatives of the *free people of England*, has a section of the United Kingdom the right to refuse to acknowledge such a law, as the law of the land? Has not Scotland been repeatedly desolated; has not Ireland been for 600 years, tho' a conquered province, exposed to unexampled horrors, for only complaining? And as English precedents are held up for our reverence, how can New England set at defiance the laws of the Union, and act so differently from old mother England?

Such inconsistent conduct would puzzle the most learned lawyer to reconcile, or render even plausible, if these pretended *Washingtonians* did not sometimes lift up the veil which they have thrown over their mysterious proceedings; if, instead of supporting the war, they had not proclaimed that it was impious, and if they had not afforded the enemy every aid in their power, their ports would have been blockaded, and their commerce annihilated. If they had refused to feed the British troops, *their towns, which at present are respected*, would have been *exposed to destruction*. If they had rallied round the national standard, they would not *have been spared from the dreadful effects of the British cannon*.—If they had acted like Americans, they could not boast of the friendship of Lord Castlereagh, and they would be exposed like Hampton, to be *civilized by Admiral Cockburn*.

WASHINGTON, August 24.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Chauncey, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

On board the ship Gen. Pike, at Sackett's Harbor, 13th August, 1813.

SIR,

"I arrived here this day with this ship, the Madison, Oneida, Governor Tompkins, Conquest, Ontario, Pert & the Lady of the Lake. The Fair American and Asp I left at Niagara.—Since I had the honor of addressing you last, I have been much distressed and mortified: distressed at the loss of a part of the force entrusted to my command, and mortified at not being able to bring the enemy to action. The following movements and transactions of the squadron, since the 6th inst. will give you the best idea of the difficulties and mortifications that I have had to encounter.

On the 7th at day light, the enemy's fleet, consisting of 2 ships, 2 brigs and two large schooners, were discovered bearing W. N. W. distant about 5 or 6 miles, wind at west. At five weighed with the fleet and manoeuvred to gain the wind. At 9, having passed to leeward of the enemy's line and abreast of his van ship, (the Wolfe) hoisted our colors and fired a few guns, to ascertain whether we could reach him with our shot: finding they fell short, I wore and hauled upon a wind on the starboard tack; the rear of our schooners then about 6 miles a-stern. The enemy wore in succession and hauled upon a wind on the same tack, but soon finding that we should be able to weather him upon the next tack, he tacked and made all sail to the northward. As soon as our rear vessels could fetch his wake, and tacked and made all sail in chace. In the afternoon the wind became very light & towards night quite calm. The sch'rs used their sweeps all the afternoon, in order to close with the enemy, but without success. Late in the afternoon I made the signal of recal, and formed in close order. Wind during the night from the westward and after midnight squally: kept all hands at quarters and beat to windward in hopes to gain the wind of the enemy. At 2 A. M. missed two of our schooners—at day light discovered the missing schooners to be the Hamilton and Scourge. Soon after spoke the Gov. Tompkins, who informed me that the Hamilton & Scourge both overset and sunk, in a heavy squall about 2 o'clock; and, distressing to relate, every soul perished, except 16. This fatal accident deprived me at once of the services of two valuable officers, Lieutenant Winter and Sailing Master Osgood, and two of my best schooners, mounting together 10 guns. This accident giving to the enemy decidedly superiority, I tho't he would take advantage of it, particularly as by a change of wind, he was again bro't dead to windward of me. Formed the line upon the larboard tack and hove to. Soon after 6 A. M. the enemy bore up and set studding sails, apparently with an intention to bring us to action. When he had approached us within about four miles he brought to on starboard tack. Finding that the enemy had no intention of bringing us to action, I edged away to gain the land, in order to have the advantage of the land breeze in the afternoon. It soon after fell calm and I directed the schooners to sweep up and engage the enemy. About noon we got a light breeze from the Eastward. I took the Oneida in tow, as she sails badly, and stood for the enemy. When the van of our schooners was within about 1 1 2 or two miles of his rear, the wind shifted to the westward, which again bro't him to windward; as soon as the breeze struck him, he bore up for the sch'rs in order to cut them off before they could rejoin me; but with their sweeps, and the breeze soon reaching them also, they were soon in their station. The enemy, finding himself foiled in his attempt upon the schooners, hauled his wind and hove to. It soon after became very squally, and the appearnce its continuing so during the night; and as we had been at quarters for nearly 40 hours, and being apprehensive of separating from some of the heavy sailing schooners in the squall, induced me to run in towards Niagara, & anchor outside the bar. Gen. Boyd very handsomely offered any assistance in men that I might require. I received 150 soldiers, and distributed them in the different vessels, to assist in boarding, or repelling boarders, as circumstances might require. It blew very heavy in squalls during the night. Soon after day light discovered the enemy's fleet bearing north; weighed & stood after him.——The winds soon became light and variable, and before twelve o'clock, quite calm. At 5 fresh breezes from north, the enemy's fleet bearing north, distant about 4 or 5 leagues. Wore the fleet in succession, and hauled upon a wind on the larboard tack. At sundown the enemy bore N. W. by N. on the starboard tack. The wind hauling to the westward, I stood to the northward all night in order to gain the north shore. At day light tacked to the westward, the wind having changed to N. N. W. Soon after discovered the enemy's fleet, bearing S. W.—I took the Asp and the Madison, the Fair American in tow, and made all sail in chace. It was at this time we thought of realising what we had been so long toiling for; but before twelve o'clock, the wind changed to W. S. W. which bro't the enemy to windward: at 3, the wind inclining to the northward, wore to the southward and westward, and made the signal for the fleet to make all sail. At 4 the enemy bore S. 6 W. bore up and steered for him. At 5, observed the enemy becalmed under the land, nearing him very fast with a fine breeze from N. N. W. At 6, formed the order of battle within about 4 miles of the enemy. The wind at this time very light. At seven, the wind changed to S. W. and a fresh breeze, which again placed the enemy to windward of me. Tacked & hauled upon a wind on the larboard tack, under easy sail, the enemy standing after us. At 9, when within about two gun shot of our rear, he wore to the southward: I stood on to the northward under easy sail—The fleet formed in two lines, a part of the schooners forming the weather line, with orders to commence the fire upon the enemy as soon as their shot would take effect, and as the enemy reached them to edge down upon the line to leeward. At about half past 10, the enemy tacked & stood after us. At 11, the rear of our line opened his fire upon the enemy: in about 15 minutes the fire became general, which was returned from the enemy. At half past 11, the weather line bore up and passed to the leeward, except the Growler and Julia, which soon after tacked to the southward, which brought the enemy between them and me. Filled the main topsail and edged away two points to lead the enemy down, not only to engage him to more advantage, but to lead him from the Growler and Julia. He, however, kept his wind until he completely separated those two vessels from the rest of the squadron, exchanged a few shot with this ship as he passed, without injury to us, and made sail after our two schooners. Tacked and stood after him. At 12 (midnight) finding that I must either separate from the rest of the squadron, or relinquish the hope of saving the two which had separated, I reluctantly gave up the pursuit, rejoined the squadron, then to leeward, and formed the line on the starboard tack. The firing was continued between our two schooners and the enemy's fleet until about 1 A. M. when, I presume, they were obliged to surrender to a force so superior.——Saw nothing more of the enemy that night: soon after day light discovered them in with the north shore, with one of our sch'rs in tow, the other not to be seen. I presume she may have been sunk.—The enemy shewed no disposition to come down upon us, although to windward, & blowing heavy from W. The schooners laboring very much, I ordered 2 of the dullest to run into Niagara and anchor. The gale increasing very much and as I could not go into Niagara with this ship, I determined to run to Genessee Bay, as a shelter for the small vessels, and with the expectation of being able to obtain provisions for the squadron, as we were all nearly out, the Madison and Oneida having not a single days on board when we arrived opposite Genessee Bay.——I found there was every prospect of the gales continuing, and if it did, I could run to this place, & provision the whole squadron with more certainty, & nearly in the same time that I could at Genessee, admitting that I could obtain provisions at that place. After bringing the breeze as far as Oswego, the wind became light, inclining to a calm which has prolonged our passage to this day. I shall provision the squadron for 5 weeks and proceed up the Lake this evening, and when I return again I hope to be able to communicate more agreeable news than this communication contains.

The loss of the Growler and Julia, in the manner in which they have been lost, is mortifying in the extreme; and although their commanders disobeyed my positive orders, I am willing to believe that it arose from an error of judgment, & excess of zeal to do more than was required of them; thinking probably that the enemy intended to bring us to a general action they tho't by gaining the wind of him they would have it more in their power to annoy & injure him than they could by forming to leeward of our line. From what I have been able to discover of the movements of the enemy he has no intention of engaging us, except he can get decidedly the advantage of wind & weather, and as his vessels in squadron sail better than our squadron, he can can always avoid an action;—unless I can gain the wind and have sufficient day light to bring him to action before dark. His object is, evidently, to harrass us by night attacks, by which means he thinks to cut off our small, dull sailing schooners in detail. Fortune has, evidently, favoured him thus far. I hope that it will be my turn next, and although inferior in point of force, I feel very confident of success.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, very respectfully,
Your most ob't servant,
ISAAC CHAUNCEY."

Extract from another, of the same date to the Secretary, from Commodore Chauncey.

"On my way down to the lake I fell in with the Lady of the Lake on her return from Sackett's Harbor, where I had sent her on the 6th inst. for the purpose of taking up fifty marines. I have brought her back with me to this place, to man the new schooner which will be launched on the 18th."

Copy of a letter from Lieut Angus, to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. Flotilla. N Castle, August 17, 1813.

SIR,

I have just received a letter from Sailing-Master Shead, respecting the capture of Gun-Boat No. 121 (a copy of which I have the honor of enclosing to you). I see from this the enemy had 7 killed and 12 wounded, 4 since dead. I am convinced they have deceived him, both as the number killed and wounded, as well as the number of men in the boats, which at the smallest calculation could not have been less than two hundred and fifty.

I have the honor to remain,
With the highest respect,
Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) SAML. ANGUS.

Mr. Shead's Letter enclosed in the above.

On board H. M. sloop Martin,
Off Rhode Island, August 6, 1813.

SIR,

It is with the deepest regret that I announce to you the capture of the U. States Gun Boat, No. 121. under my command, by the boats of the Junon frigate & Martin sloop of War, 8 in number, three of which mounted 12 pound carronades and carrying in all 150 men. At 10 minutes before meridian on the 27th of July, I received orders from you to form a line ahead and to fire on the enemy, but finding myself drove away from the squadron by the wind dying and a strong ebb tide, I remained sweeping and firing the 32 pounder. At the same time finding my shot did not reach I placed all hands to the sweeps to endeavor to gain the squadron. At 20 min. past 12, I perceived the enemy's barges making for me; they being out of gun shot, I still endeavoured to sweep up to the squadron. At 20 minutes before 1 P. M. I commenced firing on the enemy's boats & sweeping at the same time; but finding I could gain nothing, I anchored to receive them as American tars have been accustomed to. The enemy then getting within grape reach, I commenced it, but unfortunately the pintle of the large gun gave way the first round; I again charged and got her to bear, which discharge did considerable damage, but tearing my gun carriage all to pieces——I loaded with the hope of getting her to bear again, but found it utterly impossible; the enemy now close on board, discharged vollies of shot from their carronades and muskets, I called the boarders and small arms men away to repel the enemy; they now surrounding us poured in a heavy fire, which we returned with as much promptness as our feeble numbers would admit; several of my men having now fell, our ensign halyards shot away, & seeing the superiority of the enemy's force in the act of boarding us in every quarter, they began to fire briskly, and I found it necessary for the preservation of those few valuable lives left to surrender to 7 times our number; the enemy boarding, loaded our decks with men, we were all driven below, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the officers could stay the revenge of the seamen, who seemed to thirst for blood and plunder, the last of which they had, by robbing us of every thing; we had none killed, but 7 wounded, 5 slightly. The enemy's loss by us was 7 killed, and 12 wounded, 4 of which have since died. They have conquered me, but they have paid dearly for it, and I trust, sir, when you come to view the disadvantages that I laboured under, having been but 7 days on board of my boat, and scarcely time to station my men, and the misfortune of entirely disabling my gun and the superiority of numbers to oppose me; you will be convinced that the flag I had the honor to wear has not lost any of that national character which has ever been attached to it.

I have the honor to be,
With the highest respect,
Sir, your most ob't servant,
WILLIAM SHEAD,
Sailing Master.

Lieut. Samuel Angus,
Comm. U. S. Flotilla, Del.

NEW YORK, August 21.

We learn that on Tuesday last, the Ramillies, 74, grounded on the mud flat off N. London. On perceiving it, 2 Gun Boats, and 15 Barges were manned from Decatur's squadron, and preparing to move down to attack her, when it was discovered she had got off, in consequence of the tide rising.

Extract of a letter—dated Cadiz, June 25, 1813.

Gen. Murray, with 20,000 English and Spanish troops, embarked at Alicant with a large supply of artillery and military stores, in 160 transports, and landed at Tarragona, took possession of the Castle, and occupied the town without difficulty, as the garrison was quite inconsiderable. He had scarcely done this, however, when Suchet with a handful of men, suddenly wheeled round from a direction which Murray thought he was taking for some point in Valencia, moved in great rapidity in the night, reached Tarragona the next morning took possession of 51 pieces of artillery, and all Murray's military stores, and compelled him to re em bark with his troops in the greatest disorder and confusion!

When the French under Davoust took Hamburgh, several thousand Swedish troops were present, who refused to take any part in the defence of the City to the astonishment of England and her allies. The Russians and Cossacks who were in the City escaped with great difficulty.

Austria has remained neutral, so far, but there is no doubt that she will throw her power in the scale of France, whenever Bonaparte requires it, as she has allowed 20,000 Polish troops to march thro' her territories to join the French army.

It is shrewdly suspected that Sweden has a good understanding with France, or she would not have kept her troops idle so long. Saxony, you will see, has joined the French.

Bonaparte has, as yet, employed no auxiliaries, except 8 000 Saxons, who at the last dates, it appears, were allowed to return home: their place to be supplied by a like number of Poles. Indeed, it appears plain that he wishes to carry on the war exclusively with French troops. His army in the late battles is estimated the same as the allies, each 200 000 men.

We have had a sample of the famous class of ships called *Razees*, lately at this port.—The Majestic, Admiral Griffiths, (Captain Hayes.) She is represented to be a 74 cut down, and reduced to an equality with the American frigates! But she is the same Majestic 74, as formerly, with the exception of her being in better trim, her poop taken off, her crew picked, and she painted so as to have the *appearance* of a frigate—but she is as much a frigate as the Plantagenet now on the American coast. The Majestic sailed on the 2d of June, with the Lacedemonian, Abundance, Dolphin and Ardent frigates, for Bermuda, having on board a large quantity of munitions of war.

The Algerines have no cruizers outside the Streights: Their whole force is certainly employed against Tunis.

The British cruizers hereabouts capture a great many American vessels coming hither or bound to Lisbon, for pretended violations of blockade, and for having licenses out of date, tho' Sir Wm. Scott has decided positively on that point. But it seems a license is no security against these lawless plunderers. *Norfolk Herald.*

The 'Federalists of the Boston Stamp,' hate Bonaparte, not because he is ambitious, and aiming at universal empire, but, because he is the enemy of England, and, by his matchless genius and power, capable of doing her "essential injury." This can be proved by reversing the position.——When England was sweeping the French navy from the Ocean, she had the hearty wishes of the Junto Federalists; they rejoiced as much at the victories of Nelson, Collingwood, Duckworth and Strachan, as they now mourn for the successes of the French arms. They were rejoiced when England became the undisputed sovereign of the seas, though it gave her the power of dictating laws to the whole world!—Thus, if they arrogate to themselves the smallest title to consistency, they cannot condemn Bonaparte; if (agreeable to their assertions) he is fighting *merely* for conquest and the aggrandizement of the French nation.—If they wish to see power properly balanced among the nations of the earth, their wishes can never be realised while Britain holds the empire of the seas, any more than if Bonaparte triumphs over all Europe; nor, indeed, so much; for without a navy, Bonaparte can never seriously molest us, while Britain has proved that while she has her navy, we shall never enjoy equal rights with herself.——Yet the Federal newspapers declare that it is "unjust and infamous" in us to wage war against England to wrest from her any rights which she may withhold from us!——It is a pity that such wretches should polute our country. *Ibid.*

ERIE, August 13.

On Tuesday last, Captain J. D. Elliott, arrived here with 100 officers & seamen, recently from Boston, Capt. Elliott now commands the brig Niagara.

Com. Perry's squadron returned on Sunday morning last from Long Point; they saw nothing of the enemy. Capt. Barclay, the British naval commander, it seems has tho't it prudent to take shelter under the batteries at Malden.

Com. Perry sailed again yesterday with the whole Flotilla, (the Amelia excepted) He has now gone to co-operate with Gen'l Harrison, and act offensively against the enemy. When our seamen and soldiers are led on by such commanders, no doubt can be entertained of the result.

The prisoners taken at Lower Sandusky say the new ship building at Malden will not be ready to sail for some time.

NORFOLK, August 20.

THE ENEMY COMING DOWN THE BAY.

Four of the enemy's ships were seen off the mouth of Back River yesterday morning coming down the Bay. In the afternoon they came to anchor near the mouth of the Capes. The whole (including the Plantagenet, which was there before) consisting of 3 74's and 2 frigates.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 31, 1813.

This number of the STAR completes its fourteenth year. A NEW DRESS has been some weeks prepared for its better appearance, which has arrived at Baltimore, and we hope *now* to be able to procure it in a short time.

St. Michaels, 29th Aug. 1813.

MR. SMITH,

Thursday about day-light the enemy was discovered by our videts, stationed at Col. Auld's point, to be landing from upwards of 60 barges—They immediately moved in column about two miles towards our camp at this place. They then posted a picquet of men in advance, within four miles of us—They had two field pieces, and a number of rockets on the road, in rear of the picquets. At the same time we discovered three schooners and a brig beating up the river, crouded with troops, evidently with an intention of cutting off our retreat, and destroying this place, should we march down to attack them. A flag from one of the schooners landed and informed several persons on the water, that the British troops would land in a few hours, and if they would remain in their houses, their property should not be injured. The vessels, after grounding several times, came to anchor. After this, Admiral Cockburn, at the head of 300 men, marched below in search of a militia company stationed there; the greater part of whom made their retreat across Harris's creek—fourteen were afterwards taken at their own houses. They burnt two small vessels, and plundered the inhabitants of clothing, &c. to a large amount. From information received that morning from five seamen, who deserted after landing, their force on shore was 1800, under Sir Sidney Beckwith. At six, P. M. they re-embarked, taking with them the 14 prisoners, whom they released the next day on parole—At the same time the vessels weighed anchor and stood down to the fleet off Kent Point. The Militia presented a determined front in support of their country's rights.

Per order of General BENSON—
S. DICKINSON, *B. Major.*

In addition to the above, we have the pleasure of announcing to our readers, that information was received at Camp yesterday, from our videts at Tilghman's Island, that during the morning a ship came up the bay under a press of sail, fired several guns, when the whole fleet got under way, and stood down the bay; and at 2 o'clock General Benson discharged the troops at St. Michaels.

Baltimore, August 26.

Extract of a letter from an officer at Sackett's Harbor to his friend in this city, dated August 16.

"On Sunday 15th, half past 2, a heavy cannonading commenced which lasted three hours off Kingston; God grant good news, as commodore Chauncey is determined to conquer, and all the officers who came on shore seemed determined to make one desperate effort. I shall write you if victorious, the moment the express arrives—the mail closes."

THE RUSSIAN MEDIATION—AGAIN.

The factious Prints, from Boston to Alexandria, are indefatigable in their endeavours to prove to their misguided readers, that the British government has refused to appoint Commissioners to treat with our Ministers at Petersburgh, and that Mr. Daschkoff was not authorised to offer the Mediation of his Court—The industrious emissaries in the pay of England quote one another as authorities, and a notorious paper of New-York, is given as the grand fountain of all factious fabrications—Why this perversity?——The The Federalists are loud in their clamours for peace on any terms: and if we can obtain reasonable conditions through the mediation of Russia, or any other power, or by any other means, why such a spirit of malignancy to that which they pretend to wish for so eagerly?——Answer to embarrass their own Government, to distract & divide the Union, and to subject our country again to the tyrants of the Ocean!

People of Maryland, open your eyes and ears to the destructive machinations of your most dangerous foes—Your internal enemies.

Amidst the gloom occasioned by the disasters experienced by our gallant little fleet on the Lake, we are cheared with the hope of another NAVAL VICTORY having been obtained by Comm. ROGERS near the Western Islands.—This news has been received here from Cadiz as well as from Lisbon; and we are induced to believe, as we hope, that it is true.

The Postcript of a Letter, dated July 4, at Lisbon received in this City, says,

"We have a report from Cadiz, that Comm. ROGERS HAS TAKEN A BRITISH FRIGATE, off the Western Islands; it was brought yesterday by the Stately, 64." *Fed. Gaz.*

Yesterday, the handsome and patriotic volunteer company of riflemen, commanded by Capt. Marker, marched through Frederick on their way to Annapolis, to assist in the protection of that City. The alacrity with which this company obeyed the call for their services, merits the highest encomium—and it may not be unworthy of remark that every member is of the democratic school—it was for this reason, we suppose, that the usual escort was not furnished—a pitiful method of expressing a disapprobation of the war, and truly worthy of the persons adopting it. But with such men as compose this company, we can first beat the enemy with our arms, and their adherents at the polls. *Frederick Examiner.*

Copy of a letter from the British Gen. Proctor, to Gen. Harrison.

Amhurtsburg, August 7th, 1813.

SIR,

The bearer, Lieutenant Le Breton, in the service of his Britannic Majesty, I send under a flag of truce, with surgical aid, of which you may not have a sufficiency, for the brave soldiers who were too severely wounded to come off, or who may have lost their way after the unsuccessful attack made on the 2d inst. on the Fort at Sandusky.

Expecting every brave consideration from the brave soldier for a wounded enemy, I flatter myself that those prisoners in your possession and who can be removed without injury, will be permitted to return here on my parole of honor, that that they shall not serve until truly and regularly exchanged.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

HENRY PROCTOR.

The Officer commanding the Fort at Sandusky.

GEN. HARRISON'S REPLY.

Head Quarters, 8th Military District of the United States, August 10, 1813.

SIR,

Your letter addressed to the officer commanding at Lower Sandusky, was forwarded from thence to me, and received this moment. Upon my arrival at Fort Sandusky on the morning of the 3d inst. I found that Major Croghan, conformably to those principles which are held sacred in the American army, had caused all the care to be taken of the wounded prisoners that his situation would permit. Having with me my hospital Surgeon, he was particularly charged to attend to them, and I am warranted in the belief, that every aid that surgical skill could give was afforded They have been liberally furnished too with every article necessary to their situation which our hospital stores could supply.

Having referred to my government for orders respecting the disposition of the prisoners, I cannot with propriety comply with your request for an immediate exchange.

But I assure you, sir, that as it depends upon me, the course of treatment which has been commenced towards them, whilst in my possession will be continued.

I have the honor to be, sir,
your humble servant,
WM HENRY HARRISON,
Major General Commanding 8th United States Military District.

Brig. Gen. Proctor, commanding of British forces at Amherstburg, &c.

The above letters exhibit in a strong light the contrast between the dastardly and ferocious conduct of the British and their savage allies, and that of our citizens who have the honor to bear arms in support of the country's rights, where the fortune of war has declared in favor of the one or the other. Long may a contrast, so glorious to our cause, continue to exist! *Nat. In.*

THE CONTRAST.

After the battle at the river Raisin and before General Harrison knew of the Massacre of the Americans, he sent "a flag of truce with surgical aid" to our wounded; and what was their reception? The officer who carried the flag of truce was killed, Dr. M'Keehan was severely wounded, cruelly insulted, made prisoner and paraded thro' Canada as a trophy of British valor and magnanimity. All this occurred under the command of this very same Proctor who now prates of "every consideration being shewn by the brave soldier for a wounded enemy." Thus it is that England by sea and by land vaunts of her humanity, magnanimity and religion, yet inflicts the most unpardonable injuries and the most wanton cruelties. She, however, is not one tythe so culpable as those in this country who pretend to believe all she says, and denies almost all she does. *Dem. Press.*

A law of the United States is nothing more or less, than the will of the majority of the nation expressed by their representatives. Every law must consequently cross the will of some persons, and the question is, whether the whole community must yield to these persons or they conform to the will of the nation. It is always easy for the discontented to cry out *tyranny! oppression! injustice! arbitrary power!* &c. &c. When the people are addressed to stimulate them to a resistance of the law, let them coolly consider who made the law, and they will find it was made by themselves Let them consider that the law is *their will*, and that every opposition to it is an insult to themselves, that the authority of the government is authority of the people, exercised by their proper agents. The people of the United States are the only people on the face of the earth to whom this reasoning applies, and the reason is, that they are the only people who have a perfect system of representation.—Every man assists by giving his vote, in the formation of the laws by which he is governed, and every representative and voter is equally subject to every law that is passed. *Ibid.*

DIRECT TAXES.

APPORTIONMENT OF THE DIRECT TAX OF THE THREE MILLIONS TO THE SEVERAL STATES.

	DOLLS.	CTS.
To the state of New Hampshire	95,793	37
To the state of Massachusetts	316,270	98
To the state of Rhode Island	3,472	18
To the state of Connecticut	118,167	71
To the state of Vermont	98,343	71
To the state of New York	430,141	62
To the state of New Jersey	16,871	83
To the state of Pennsylvania	365,479	16
To the state of Delaware	3,246	25
To the state of Maryland	151,623	91
To the state of Virginia	369,018	44
To the state of Kentucky	168,928	76
To the state of Ohio	104,130	14
To the state of North Carolina	220,238	28
To the state of Tennessee	110,086	55
To the state of South Carolina	150,965	48
To the state of Georgia	91,936	49
And to the state of Louisiana	28,295	11

Salem, August 13, 1813.

INTERESTING STATEMENT.

The following schedule shews the number of troops furnished by each Colony or State during our struggle for independence, viz:

	Continental.	*Militia.*	*Total.*
New Hampshire,	12,496	2,093	11,589
Massachusetts,	78,007	15,155	83,162
Rhode Island,	5,908	4,234	10,192
Connecticut,	33,029	7,792	39,821
New York,	18,331	3,304	21,635
New Jersey,	10,726	6·055	16,781
Pennsylvania,	25,322	7,357	32,679
Delaware,	2,317	376	2,693
Maryland,	13,912	4,127	18,039
Virginia,	26,668	5,620	32,288
North Carolina,	7,263		7,263
South Carolina,	6,417		6,417
Georgia,	2,679		2,679
	233,075	56,163	
Grand Total			288,238.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

By the President, confirmed by the Senate during the late session of Congress, not heretofore noticed in this paper.

Dominick A. Hall, to be district Judge for the State of Louisiana.

Morton I. Waring, now commissioner of loans for South Carolina, to be Marshall of that state.

Thomas Lahre, to be Commissioner of Loans for South Carolina.

Robert Fairchild, re-appointed Marshall, of the district of Delaware for four years.

Peter F. Dubourg St. Colombe, to be Collector for the Port of Orleans in Louisiana.

Charles Harris, to be United States Attorney for the district of Georgia.

William I. M'Intosh, to be Collector of the Customs and Inspector of the Revenue for Brunswick.

William Clarke, to be Governor of Missouri territory.

Henry Dodges, to be Marshal of the same.

Nathan Pope, of Kentucky, to be Secretary of the Illenois Territory.

James Rush, of Pennsylvania, to be Treasurer of the Mint of the United States.

Edward Wyer, of Mass. to be Consul at Riga, in Russia.

Thomas D. Anderson, to be Attorney of the U. States in the Mississippi Territory.

John Hanes, to be Marshal in the same.

William Sprigg, of Missouri, to be Judge in the Illinois Territory, in the place of Alexander Stewart, resigned.

Elijah Sparks, to be Attorney of the United States in the Indianna Territory.

John Fowler, to be Marshal in the same.

James Morgan, re appointed Surveyor for the port of Murfreesborough in North Carolina.

William Mears, to be Attorney of the United States in the same.

Philip Fouche, to be Marshall in the same.

Nathaniel H. Strong, of New-York, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Bartholomews.

SALEM, August 20.

Funeral of Capt. LAWRENCE *and Lieut.* LUDLOW.

The remains of the late Capt. JAMES LAWRENCE and Lieutenant AUGUSTUS C. LUDLOW, having been obtained from the enemy by a flag of truce, commissioned for that purpose by the government, the funeral obsequies will be solemnized, and the corpses entombed in Salem, on Monday, the 23d inst. The procession will be formed at the head of India wharf, precisely at 1 o'clock P. M. under the direction of major John Saunders, major John Fairfield, major Joseph White, jun major John Prince, jun. general David Putnam, major Jacob Cubbins, and major Ebenezer Bancroft, Marshals for the day; and will pass through a part of Derby st. through Hardy, Essex, North, Lynde, Court, Church and Brown streets, to the Rev'd Mr. Spaulding's meeting house, where a *Funeral Oration* will be pronounced by the Hon. Joseph Story, Esq. and the rights of sepulchre performed by the Rev'd Mr. Henshaw, of Marblehead. Captain Peabody's company of Artillery will parade on Washington Square, and fire minute guns during the moving of the procession, which will proceed, under an escort of captain King's company of Light Infantry, in the following order:—

1 Officers of the Navy of the United States.
2 Masonic Societies.
3 Clergy.
4

Capt. Hull,	*Body of Capt. L.*	Capt. Stewart,
Capt. J. Bainbridge,		Capt. Blakeley,
Capt. Creighton,		Capt. Parker.

5

Lieut. Ballard,	*Body of Lieut. L.*	Lieut. Wilkinson,
Lieut. Hoffman,		Lieut. Nicholson,
Lieut Reilly,		Lieut. Norris.

6 Relatives.
7 Capt. Crowninshield, and ten masters of ships who accompanied him in the flag.
8 Vice-President of the United States.
9 Members of Congress.
10 Judges and other Civil Officers of the U. States.
11 Officers of the Army of the United States.
12 Marshal of the District.
13 Ministers and Consuls of Foreign Powers.
14 Committee of Arrangements.
15 Hon Judge Story, and officiating Clergymen, (in a carriage.)
16 Governor and Council of the Commonwealth
17 Judiciary of the Commonwealth.
18 President and Corporation of Harford University.
19 Members of the State Legislature.
20 Civil Officers of the State.
21 Military Officers of the State in uniform.
22 Principal Municipal Officers of the town.
23 Salem Marine Society.
24 East India Marine Society.
25 President, Directors and Officers of the respective Banks.
26 President, Directors and Officers of the respective Insurance Offices.
27 Citizens in general.

☞ All classes of our fellow citizens, for whom places are provided in the order of procession, and all citizens and strangers not particulary enumerated therein, are respectfully invited to attend.

Per order of the Committee of Arrangements.
J. WHITE TREADWELL, Sec'ry.

FROM THE POLITICAL EXAMINER,
A new paper published at Fredericktown, Md.

THE TUNE CHANGED.

During *John Adams'* administration no theme was more popular among his admirers than that of *taxation*—luxuries and necessaries were alike taxed, & not for the national defence, but to support a rising aristocracy. Happily, however, the moderating hand of democracy interposed, and saved us from a useless burthen, & again launched the "ship of state" from amidst shoals & quicksands. The encroachments of that government to whose form ours was fast approaching, rendered it again necessary to have recourse to those means which obtained our independence—force of arms—in recurring to arms it has become indispensable that taxes should be laid to give efficacy to the measures of gov't: the people are really not averse to the paying necessary taxes, but these very men who before advocated, now reprobate them—and why? simply because they have not the laying them on. Federalists present these taxes every where, to the eyes of the people, as a great *bug bear*—indeed, in this they are right, as they are better calculated to *frighten* than to produce serious inconvenience. But admitting that a trifling inconvenience may result from the imposition of taxes at the present moment, it is but paying a poor compliment to the patriotism of the people, to suppose that they will not cheerfully endure it, when the salvation of their country demands it. An American would consider himself insulted by the supposition that his cupidity would overcome his honesty—and yet every appeal made to the people by the federalists plainly contains such an insinuation—it remains, then, to be seen, whether countenance shall be continued to persons capable of so grossly insulting the public spirit and understanding

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Washington, August 25.

INDIAN HUMANITY.

The following passage is extracted from a letter from an officer in the army at Sandusky, to his friend in this City:

"A party of our friendly Indians picked up near the Lake, four British soldiers, who had made their escape from the ditch at Fort Sandusky, but were unable to overtake their own army."

The fact narrated in this extract is conclusive as to one point; that the Indian tribes are not so devoted to blood that they cannot be restrained from bathing their limbs in human gore—and leaves a fair inference, that the Indian allies of the British are stimulated by their ruthless employers to the infernal cruelties they have repeatedly committed, since are proved, when under a different influence, to act in a very different manner. Here a party of Indians, friendly to the American interest, and under its control, meet with four of their and our enemies; and so far from cutting out their hearts or flaying them alive, as the red Britons have done, they neither tomahawk or scalp them, but bring them safely into camp with that civilized humanity which the American example has taught them.

We do not know that we should have called the attention of our readers to this fact, or even have thought it worthy recording—for we feel no pleasure in delineating brutality, even in an enemy—but that it may serve to put to shame, if they be susceptible of such a feeling, the hardihood of those palliators of the atrocity of the enemy, who tell us the savages cannot be restrained! Here is a fact which shews they stand in need of no restraint, when left to the operation of their own feelings. No, reader; but for the tuition of British officers and agents, it would never be necessary to exercise restraint to deter them from the commission of butcheries of so horrible a nature as are unknown to the most ferocious even of the beasts of the forest!

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS!

"FREE TRADE AND NO IMPRESSMENT."

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

TALBOT COUNTY.

SAM'L. STEVENS, | JOHN BENNETT,
DAN'L. MARTIN, | JONA. SPENCER.

CAROLINE COUNTY.

TH. SAULSBURY, | PETER WILLIS,
TH. CULBRETH, | JOHN BOON.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

H. P. WAGGAMAN, | GEORGE LAKE.
A. S. STANFORD, | W. GROGHEGAN.

CECIL COUNTY.

DAN'L. SHERIDINE, | THO. W. VEAZEY.
THO. WILLIAMS. | JOHN GROOME.

KENT COUNTY.

WM. R. STEUART | WM MOFFITT.
JAMES HARRIS, | BENJ. MASSEY.

ERRATA.—In Maj Nicholson's letter to Col. Wright, published in our last, the reader will observe the following corrections:—1st col. 10th line from the top for minds read mind: 16th do for in read is: 52 do for 25 read 26: 65th do, put a comma instead of a period: 72d do for wishes read proposition: 86th for professed read possessed. From the bottom 4th line for abused read obeyed: in the Picket guard Joseph H Nicholson, jun. for capt. read Corporal; and instead of Samuel M'Bosh read M'Cosh. 6th line below after news insert was: 44th for quicket read quicken: 62 for submission read subordination.

Died, on Thursday last, in the 51st year of his age, Mr. *John Davis*, of this county.

——On the same day, Mr. *John Corsdale*, of this county.

PUBLIC SALE,

Will be sold at public sale, under an order of the Orphans Court of Talbot county, on TUESDAY, the 7th of September, at the late residence of JOHN HARWOOD, deceased, in Easton, the whole of the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of valuable Household and Kitchen furniture, a negro woman who is an excellent Cook, a good Gig and Carriage, Mare and other articles which it would be too tedious to enumerate. Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale by

MARY N HARWOOD,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, } Adm'ors.

august 31——2

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

I OFFER myself a Candidate to represent you in the next Legislature of Maryland; and solicit your suffrages.

SAMUEL STEVENS, junr.

August 31.——4

TAN YARD FOR SALE OR RENT.

The subscriber offers for sale his Tan Yard, and all the Land he holds near the Trappe, consisting of about 27 acres, on which is a two story brick house, a small house for a Tanner to live in, a large shop, beam house, and about 30 vats, supplied from a never failing spring. It is well planned to work in a stock in winter, with necessary tools for the Tanning and Currying business, and a complete marble slap. There is also a smoke house, stable, granary, and carriage house, a paled garden, and nearly all the land inclosed, besides a small house and garden. All which I am desirous to sell at private sale.—If the above property is not sold on or before the 1st of September next, it will be rented out for the ensuing year. I wish it to be understood, that if the property is not sold on or before the 1st of September, and is rented for the next year, it will be still for sale, and will be rented from year to year until it is sold. For terms apply to the subscriber, or to Mr. William Payne, living on the premises who will shew the same.

JOSEPH MARTIN.

august 31——m

FOR SALE,

A valuable young negro man, and his wife and child—all healthy. Enquire at the Star office.

aug 31——3

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscribers of Worcester county, hath obtained letters of administration (from the Orphans' court of said county, in Maryland) on the personal estate of *John Hall*, late of Worcester county, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the first day of March next, or they will be by law excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 18th of August, 1813.

REBECCA HALL, and
EDWARD STEVENSON.

August 31——3*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber of Worcester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court, of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *John Patterson*, late of said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of March next, or they will be by law, excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of August, 1813.

JAMES TILGHMAN.

August 31.——3*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers of Queen-Anns county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Doctor *William Thomas*, late of Queen Anns county, dec'd; all persons indebted to said estate, either on bond, note or book account, are desired to make immediate payment to them; and all those having claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, on or before the 28th day of June, eighteen hundred and fourteen, they may otherwise be excluded by law, from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 2d day of August, 1813.

TRISTRAM THOMAS, and
GREENBERRY CARMON.

August 31.——3

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from my rendezvous, on Monday the 23d August, a recruit by the name of *Edward Corner*, he was born in Talbot county, aged 25 years, about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, light complexion, light hair, blue eyes, of genteel appearance, and by profession a Silversmith.—Ten Dollars Reward will be given to any person who may apprehend the deserter and return him to me at Centreville, or deliver him to any officer in the United States army.

JOHN L. ELBERT,
Lieut. U. S. Lt. Dragoons.

August 31.——m

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

"Federalism of the Boston Stamp."

When a man asserts that Great Britain *has done us no essential injury*, with a knowledge that hundreds, if not thousands of native and naturalized citizens have been forcibly dragged by that power on board her navy, and, like galley slaves, condemned to a life of servility and hardship, the assertion, whilst it must be admitted to be a wilful falsehood, evinces that unfeeling disregard of the sufferings of his countrymen, and that cold insensibility to national dishonor, which belong exclusively to a *federalist of the Boston stamp*.

When a man affecting to censure the government for want of defensive preparations, takes occasion to point out where an attack may be most effectually made; when affecting to regard the miserable condition of a blockaded City, he declares that a further continuance of the blockade must be attended with intolerable distress to the inhabitants, and thus gives the enemy all the information he could wish, when affecting to deplore the danger to which the southern states are supposed to be exposed from a certain class of their population, he excites in that class false ideas of their strength, and prompts them to an attempt, which, with whatever horrors its progress might be attended, must inevitably terminate in their ruin—he discloses a degree of malignity, in the possession of which Milton's fallen angels might exult, and proves himself, beyond controversy, a *federalist of the Boston stamp*.

When you hear a man denouncing every act of his own government, in terms of unqualified abuse, at the same time that he upholds the corrupt gov't. of England; in all the hostile measures it pursues towards America; when you hear him accuse his own countrymen, without the shadow of evidence, of enormities in Canada which would disgrace a savage, and be almost base enough for a Briton, at the same time that he justifies their enemies in the employment of Indians, in the burning of defenceless towns, and the destruction of private property—and denies that they have perpetrated the outrages which have been proved upon them by the concurring testimony of many and respectable men of all parties—you may think such a man an avowed supporter of G. Britain—worse than a tory of the revolution—not only an enemy, but a barefaced and slanderous libeller of his country, but you cannot doubt that he is a *federalist of the Boston stamp*.

When you perceive a man using every means in his power to damp the exertions of the war, openly proclaiming his own infamy by a declaration that he would vote against the repayment of the loans, and the redemption of the Treasury Notes issued on the faith of the nation, you may say, let such a man be trusted, he is a *federalist of the Boston stamp*.

When you hear a heartless cold blooded wretch declaring, *that it does not become a moral and religious people* to express joy at the successful and brilliant atchievement of our gallant tars———doubtless because the lustre of their fame eclipses that of the *mistress of the ocean*, and weakens the *bulwark of our holy religion, and the barrier against universal dominion;* when you see the pulpit polluted by *disorganizers, seditious Jacobins and political demagogues*, who, instead of promoting peace and good will among men, impiously preach up their rebellious and treasonable doctrines, even in the presence of the Almighty—such men may remind you of the Scottish borderers, who, whenever an expedition of plunder and assassination was about to be commenced, began most fervently to raise their prayers to Heaven.—You may think their religious cant detestable hypocrisy; but you will know them to be *federalists of the Boston stamp*.

In short, when you perceive men using every exertion to give aid and comfort to the enemy, short of the commission of actual treason; when you see them insidiously aiming to sap the foundation of the government, and menacing a dissolution of the union; when you hear them declaring that they will accomplish their ends *peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must*. And when you find that their execrable designs are impeded, not by a sense of their guilt, but by apprehension of danger—you will know them to be traitors in their hearts, and therefore *genuine federalists of the Boston stamp*.

But when a man, whatever may be his opposition to the *administration* of the government, is found arrayed on the side of his *country*, when he neither attempts to fix upon the character of his countrymen an unmerited reproach, nor to vanish over the brutality of his foes. When at the same time that in his judgment he may disapprove public men and public measures, and in his language express that disapprobation with manly freedom; you may perceive that in his breast the love of country predominates over the love of party—that he is pained at national misfortunes, and exults in the national glory: such a man may be a federalist, but he is an American in heart and sentiment, and therefore rest assured, is *not a federalist of the Boston stamp*.

Federalism of the Boston stamp.—The federalism of Pickering and Quincey, and Hanson and Wagner, is a counterfeit coin; "a villainous compound," wholly destitute of the virgin gold of patriotism, and whose chief ingredient is the base alloy of British partiality. Knaves have palmed it upon the credulous, and obtained for it a temporary currency—but its circulation cannot last.———The wretches have been detected at the bar of public opinion, and condemned to suffer the punishment they deserve; the contempt and detestation of honest men.

FRANKLIN.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

To prohibit the use of licenses or passes granted by the authority of the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That any citizen or inhabitant of the United States, or the Territories thereof, who shall obtain or use either directly or indirectly, a license, or other instrument granted by the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or by any officer or agent thereof, for the protection of any ship, vessel or merchandize, on the high seas or elsewhere, or for the admission of any ship, vessel or merchandize, into any port or place whatever, & any citizen or inhabitant as aforesaid, who shall be either directly or indirectly concerned or assisting in obtaining, using, granting, or selling any such license, pass, or instrument, shall, upon conviction, for every such offence forfeit a sum equal to twice the value of any such ship, vessel and merchandise, and shall moreover be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand nor less than one thousand dollars; and any ship, vessel or merchandize, owned in whole or in part by any citizen or inhabitant of the United States, or of the Territories thereof, which shall, five days after the promulgation of this act in the nearest port, be found in the waters or within the jurisdiction of the United States, having or using a license, pass, or other instrument as aforesaid, shall be forfeited, the one half to the use of the United States, and the other half to any person or persons who shall give information thereof, and produce or procure evidence of the fact; the duties, if any which may be payable on the importation of such merchandize, being previously paid or deducted from the proceeds of such forfeiture: *Provided however*, That the claim of any such person or persons, as derived from this act, shall not be admitted to bar, defeat, or effect any forfeiture accrued to the United States, or to any other person, which shall have been incurred by reason of an infraction of any other law of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any ship or vessel of the United States sailing under or found on the high seas using a license, pass, or instrument, as described in the preceding section of this act, shall be considered and held as sailing under the flag of the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and it shall be lawful for the commanders of the public and private armed ships and vessels of the United States and the Territories thereof, to stop and examine any ship or vessel of the United States or their Territories, on the high seas or elsewhere, which there may be reasonable ground to suspect is sailing under the protection of, or using any such license, pass or other instrument as aforesaid; and if upon examination it shall appear that such ship or vessel is sailing under the protection of, or using any such license, pass, or other instrument, it shall be the duty of such commanders, and of each of them, to seize every such ship or vessel, and send the same to any port in the United States or the Territories thereof, and every such ship or vessel, so found sailing under the protection of, or using any such license, pass, or other instrument as aforesaid, shall, upon proof thereof, before any Court of the United States or their Territories thereof, having competent jurisdiction, be condemned, together with the cargo, and be forfeited to the sole use of the officers and crew of such public or private armed ship or vessel; and all forfeitures which shall accrue and be recovered in pursuance of this section, shall be distributed according to the rules prescribed by the existing laws, in cases of prizes made from the enemy. *Provided*, That nothing contained in this act, shall be so construed as to prevent the acceptance or use of a passport or any other paper authorised by the government of the United States, or the acceptance or use of a passport granted by the commander of any ship of war of the enemy to any ship or vessel of the United States which may have been captured and given up for the purpose of carrying persons captured by the enemy to the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every ship or vessel belonging wholly, or in part, to a citizen or citizens, inhabitant or inhabitants of the United States, which shall depart or clear out from any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, after the promulgation of this act at such port or place, shall be subject to the operation of the same; and that every ship or vessel owned as aforesaid, if the same be in any part of Europe, of the Mediterranean, or the western coast of Africa, or between the same and the United States, at the passage of this act, after the first day of November next; and if at any port or place to the east of the Cape of Good Hope, or between the same and the United States, after the first day of January next, and if in either case such vessels arrive in the United States previous to the said periods respectively, then after her arrival, shall in like manner be subject to the operation of this act: *Provided*, That any such ship or vessel be, in either of the foregoing cases, delayed by a stress of weather or other unavoidable accident, from returning to the United States within the periods above stated, the same shall not be subject to the operation of this act, until a sufficient time shall have elapsed after a knowledge thereof, for her return to the United States: *And provided also*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as to arrest or stay any prosecution or judicial proceeding now pending in any court of the United States or the Territories thereof, instituted against any citizen or inhabitant of the United States, for using, or against any ship or vessel belonging wholly, or in part, to any citizen or citizens, inhabitant or inhabitants of the United States, for sailing under the protection of license or pass granted by the authority of the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or by any person or persons acting under the authority of the same.

H. CLAY, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

E. GERRY, *Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

August 2, 1813.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

JULY 14, 1813.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That separate proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until 12 o'clock at noon of the last Monday in November next, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of June 1814 inclusive, to the 1st day of June 1815, within the States, Territories and Districts following, viz.

1st At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chikago and in their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the Territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the Upper Lakes and the State of Ohio.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri territories.

4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi territory, the State of Louisiana & their vicinities north of the Gulph of Mexico.

5th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the District of Maine and State of New Hampshire and their northern vicinities.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Vermont and its northern vicinity.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Massachusetts, the town of Springfield excepted.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of New York and its northern vicinity and western.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of New Jersey.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Pennsylvania.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Virginia.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of North Carolina.

15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of South Carolina.

16th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the State of Georgia and its southern vicinity.

17th. Proposals will be received, as aforesaid, for the supply of all rations which may be required by the United States, for the troops which are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the town of Springfield, in the State of Massachusetts: and for the armorers and other persons employed in the United States' Armory at that place, from the 1st day of June 1814 inclusive, to the 1st day of June 1815.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles, to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified; but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations to be furnished in such quantities that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to a and every of the commandants of fortified paces or posts, to call for, at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid by the United States at the price of the articles captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the deposition of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall not be issued, until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed.

J. ARMSTRONG.

The editors of newspapers who are authorised to publish the laws of the United States, are requested to publish the foregoing advertisement twice a week for four successive weeks.

august 3———8

A LAD

Of about fourteen years of age, that can come well recommended, will be taken Apprentice at the

STAR OFFICE

QUEEN-ANN'S COUNTY, To wit.

On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as associate judge of the second judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of *Jacob Harrison*, of Queen Ann's county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Jacob Harrison having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application; and he having taken the oath by the said act prescribed, for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Queen-Ann's, to answer such allegations as may be made against him.—I do order and adjudge, that the said Jacob Harrison be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers at Easton, once in every two weeks for three months before the first Saturday of next October term, to appear before the said county court, at the court house, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Jacob Harrison should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this 19th of April, 1813.

LEMUEL PURNELL.

july 6——1e2w3m: 26,20:a3,17,31:s14,28:o12

QUEEN-ANN'S COUNTY, To wit.

On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as chief judge of the second judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of *William Harrison*, of Queen-Ann's county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said William Harrison having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application; and he having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Queen-Ann's, to answer such allegations as may be made against him. I do order and adjudge that the said William Harrison be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give the notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers at Easton, once in every two weeks for three months, before the first Saturday of next October term, to appear before the said County Court at the Court House before eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William Harrison should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand this 25th June, 1813.

R. T. EARLE.

july 6——1e2w3m: 26,20:a3,17,31:s14,28:o12

NOTICE.

On application to me in writing, as one of the associate judges of the second judicial district of Maryland, by *Thomas Welch*, of Talbot county, in the recess of Talbot county court, praying the benefit of the act of assembly passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Thomas Welch is in actual confinement for debt only—I do hereby order that the body of the said Thomas Welch be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before Talbot county court on the first Saturday of November term next, to answer such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors, and also to deliver up his property to a trustee for the benefit of his creditors: and I do further order, that the said Thomas Welch give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star, once every two weeks, for the space of three months successively, before the said first Saturday in the said November term, before Talbot county court on the first Saturday in November term next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit. Given under my hand, this ninth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

LEMUEL PURNELL.

True copy. Test—

J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

july 20—1e2w3m: 20:a3,17,31:s14,28:o12,26.

NOTICE.

Was committed to the gaol of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 3d day of July last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself *Robert Gibbs*—he is about 24 years of age, pretty well made, 5 feet 9 inches high. His clothing when committed were, a striped cotton waistcoat, an oznaberg shirt, a light blue pair of cotton pantaloons, and a pair of coarse shoes, and wool hat. His right ear bit off, a scar on the right side of his under lip, likewise a scar on the right side of the nose—Says he belongs to Mr. John Mitchell, of Winchester, Virginia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sh'ff

Frederick county, Maryland.

august 7, 1813—(17)—8

NOTICE.

Was committed to the gaol of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 11th inst. as a runaway, a dark mulatto man, who calls himself *Stephen*—He is about six feet high, stout and well made, supposed to be about 42 years of age—His clothing when committed, were a cross barred pair of cotton pantaloons, a striped waistcoat, an old hat, an oznaburg shirt, a pair of coarse shoes, and a red coating doublet; says he belongs to a Mr. Samuel Robinson, of Montgomery county (Goshen Mills). The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff

of Frederick county, Md.

July 27, 1813—(aug. 10—8)

NOTICE.

Was committed to the gaol of Frederick county, Maryland, as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself *Henrietta Green*, says she is 37 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high; her clothing when committed were a black frock, check apron, white handkerchief, and shoes—says she was manumitted by Mrs. Eliza Nixon, about seven years ago, and that since her manumission she has resided for some time with capt. Samuel W. Sterrett, of the city of Baltimore. The owner, if any, is requested to come and release her, otherwise she will be sold for her imprisonment fees as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sh'ff

Frederick county, Md.

july 13, 1813 (20——8)

NOTICE.

On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Talbot county court, as Chief Judge of the second Judicial District of the State of Maryland, by the petition & writing of *William Mullikin*, of Talbot county stating that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the November session of 1805, entitled an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors as far as he can ascertain them, on oath, being annexed to his said petition, and the said Wm Mullikin having been brought before me by the sheriff of Talbot county, and being satisfied by competent testimony that the said William Mullikin hath resided for the two years last past in the State of Maryland, and he having also taken the oath required by the aforesaid Act of Assembly, and having given bond with approved security for his personal appearance before the Judges of Talbot county court, on the first Saturday in next November term, to answer to the interrogatories and allegations of his creditors, relative to his said application. I do therefore hereby order and adjudge that the said William Mullikin be discharged from confinement, and that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the papers printed at Easton, three months before the time appointed for his appearance, and continued for four successive weeks; and that he also set up a copy thereof at the Court House Door, and a copy at one of the Taverns in Easton, three months before the said day—thereby to give notice to his creditors to appear before the said Court to recommend a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William Mullikin should not have the benefit of the said act of Assembly and its supplements, according to his petition, and that such proceedings may be had thereon as the law directs. Given under my hand this 31st day of July, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

RICHARD T. EARLE.

True copy, Test,

J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

august 3——4

FOR SALE,

The residue of the time of service of a negro lad, now thirteen years old, bound by the orphans court, to learn the farming business, till twenty one years of age. Enquire at this office.

july 27——m

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the morning of the 13th instant, a yellow man by the name of *Pollard*, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; stout and well made, 23 years of age. He has since been seen near Hall's Cross Roads, where he committed a robbery on a poor widow, and obtained a pair of new thicksett pantaloons, of an olive colour, and other articles not recollected.—A description of the clothing he had on when he absconded is unnecessary, as he has already stolen different pieces of clothing, for the purpose of changing his dress, that he may more effectually elude a description. He has a large scar on the left side of his head, occasioned from the cut of a hoe, while engaged in combat with his adversary. He was formerly purchased by me, out of Dorchester county, near Vienna ferry, of Mr. Henry E. Elbert, who at that time resided on the farm that formerly belonged to Mr. Thomas Smith.—He will probably return to that place, where he has, no doubt, some acquaintances; or proceed to the town of Cambridge, where I am informed his former master resides, for the purpose of seeing his relatives. The above reward will be paid, if brought home or secured in Centreville jail—and if taken out of the State, sixty dollars, and all reasonable expences paid.

WILLIAM Y. BOURKE.

Near Centreville, Queen Ann's county, Maryland, may 25 ——m

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS

REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, living in Miles River Neck, Talbot county, on the 7th inst. a negro man by the name of *TOM*, about 27 years of age, of a yellow complexion, 5 feet 10 inches high, long slim face and sharp chin, has a long swinging walk, stammers a little in talking—his dress cannot well be described, he took with him all his clothes, among them was a red waistcoat which he is fond of wearing. He may be in Hopkins' Neck, where he was born—his father, who is free, lives in St. Michaels, by the name of Phil. Whoever takes up and secures said negro so that I get him again, if in the county shall receive the sum of fifty dollars; if out of the county and in the State, one hundred dollars; and if out of the State the above reward—with reasonable charges if brought home.

ANDREW SKINNER.

Fair View, aug. 17——m

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Dorchester county, near New Market, a dark mulatto lad, about 17 years of age, known by the name of *JOE*. He is small for his age, weighing when thinly clad, less than 100 pounds, and has a thin visage; when walking he steps long, and turns his toes out. If taken off the Eastern Shore and returned, or secured so that I get him again, the above reward shall be given; or if taken on the Eastern Shore, and returned or secured as above mentioned, the sum of thirty dollars shall be given to the person so returning or securing him.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH.

june 8——m

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the 27th ult. a bright mulatto bound servant called *DANIEL*, about seventeen or eighteen years of age, of a slender form, near five feet high; his hair is long and straight, of a light colour and very fine, no resemblance of a negro's wool; the features of his face regular and fine, except his under lip which is large and drops so as to show his under teeth.—Had on and took with him one pair of nankeen pantaloons, one pair cross-barred do. one red spotted vest, one striped coatee, one new pair of shoes, one half worn fur hat, and two half worn muslin shirts, besides a number of other articles, of winter clothing. The above reward will be given, if secured in any goal so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

All masters of vessels and others are forwarned harboring him at their peril.

JAMES WAINWRIGHT.

Easton, Md june 1——m

☞ The Editors of the Wilmington Watchman and Philadelphia Aurora will please to insert the above three times, and send their accounts to this office.

J. W.